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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria Takes Need to League

Italy's Hand May Be Removed

Textile Battle Defines Issues

France Has New Plan for Saar

Paris 'Falls' Before Air Raid

Texas Rain-Maker Escapes Fire

THE League of Nations, instead of individual nations, will next examine the situation of Austria. After its recent close relations with Italy, which has afforded it military and political protection, Austria, unable to secure the money it requires from that source, will turn to the League with an appeal for aid in re-financing. League members are expected to demand that, if it is to help, Austria's problems must be handled by the powers as a whole. Italy's single-handed control will be rebuked, and Mussolini's barring of anschluss will be construed as meaning Italy must equally respect Austrian independence. The League knits its brow—Austria's problems make heavy human thinking.

¶ Italy is quick to deny charges by Franz Winkler, former Austrian Vice-Chancellor, that Austria is "in the hands of Mussolini." Harsh words are employed in denying the further statement that Mussolini has subsidized Prince von Starhemberg, present Vice-Chancellor of Austria, with the sum of $1,000,000. Rome government officials insist that while Italy opposes anschluss, it favors close relations between Austria and Germany—Brisk intertrade is seen as necessary to the welfare of both.

¶ The United States grows serious as a nation-wide textile strike looms, after employers refuse to meet with union leaders. The Cotton Textile Institute pushes away the conference request of the Labor Relations Board. Textile workers are demanding: six-hour day, five-day week, no cuts in present weekly wages, uniform pay for all areas, ending of discrimination against unionists, halting of the "stretch-out" on machines, recognition of the union as the bargaining agency. Employers say they have kept the law, have stood 100 per cent cost raises and can't stand wage boosts—They say the strike makes force and violence instruments of law-making.

¶ Berlin's eleventh radio show witnesses the most complete exhibition of television yet given. A motion picture is taken from the roof of a car, the scene and sound film is developed within the car, and the visible, audible picture is broadcast from the car 75 seconds later upon a fluorescent screen in a near-by auditorium. So practical is the new method that manufacturing begins. Some say this television-telephony car trailing news events may replace newspapers—But then, radio fans also mistakenly thought radio would do that a long time ago.

¶ Milwaukee hears Judge Orie L. Phillips tell the American Bar Association admission of thousands of new lawyers annually to an overcrowded profession threatens ethical legal standards. With 182,000 lawyers and 40,000 students in law schools, the outlook is difficult and the struggle for a livelihood too great. But Frank L. Perrin notes that the Bar Association's outstanding purpose is to restore the old order of observance and respect for the law—And in this phase also sober problems will have to be faced and solved.

¶ Geneva discusses two active campaigns covering matters in its interests. It learns that Britain, France and Italy are working to influence Soviet Russia's being invited into the League. It hears France seeks the powers' approval of a plan to provide a second plebiscite by which the Saar could later vote to reunite with Germany if it chooses to remain autonomous under the League at next January's election. France knows the Saar is German—But it believes the Saar may not wish to go in under a Nazi dictatorship.

¶ Paris plays an aërial war game and loses. Invading "Blue" squadron of 12 bi-motor airplanes and 17 bombers successfully avoids the "Red" defense forces and appears over Le Bourget so unexpectedly that the technical "destruction" of the airfield by bombs is scored. Some 55 attacking planes are able to cross the first line of defense, aided by a mist, without being discovered, while 30 pass the second line near Rheims. Anti-aircraft guns score several "falls"—But Paris shudders to think of itself as nearly helpless.

¶ Texas witnesses a thrilling exploit when persons going into the air to produce rain get caught in fire. James A. Boze makes his third attempt to break the drought by the explosion of his "rain bombs," flown by Pilot Lou Foote and accompanied by another man and a woman. Boze tosses out a bomb for newsreel cameras when 1200 feet up. It explodes, fires the wing, and flames envelop the plane. Boze's other bombs exploding add to the critical situation. Pilot Foote sends his ship diving to a cotton field, makes a bouncing but safe landing, saves everybody—If that rain-maker is as good as that pilot that drought is about over.

West Is Eager To Provide Age With Comfort

Interest in Pension Plans Quickens, Especially in Southern California

Spreads Over Coast

Several Organizations Result With Well-Defined Proposed Relief Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30—An active public interest in old-age pensions has continued to expand here with almost unbelievable rapidity its zeal fed by social unrest and a considerable degree of economic distress.

Beginning last summer in Long Beach, the movement swept to enormous popularity in southern California cities, spread northward, and then finally rolled over into near-by states. In its wake there have been left several vigorous organizations and a generous press supporting old-age pensions either in plan or purpose.

One of the immediate effects of so much interest has been a public officialdom convinced that its constituency demands some form of social security for its older members. With his ear to the ground, practically every candidate in the California gubernatorial primaries had something to say for old-age pensions.

Goes Back to Old Days

The current movement has its roots sunk deeper into the fiber of southern California than the casual observer would suspect. It really started years ago when middle western farmers began to drift west, not to participate in building a new empire, but to retire to a comfortable California bungalow or an apartment in Long Beach.

A great many had built a wealthy rural area. Seeing an opportunity to enjoy their fortune, they sold the farms, placed their money in mortgages and savings banks back home, and came west to live in modest security.

Then came the great deflation of the 20's, during which farm values declined substantially far in advance of 1929. Hundreds of new California residents lost heavily, but were able to scrimp along until the crisis of 1929 and 1930 added the last straw of adversity.

Today, thousands of these once comfortable families have been reduced to the level of public dependents either through complete loss of their capital or because of a disappearing income. Stranded in communities offering little immediate economic opportunity, they scan the horizon for a way out.

Two Plans Proposed

With the promise of a secured income, old-age pensions, therefore, have a glittering attraction both for elderly dependents and for the youngsters who in many cases are supporting them. For example, take the Townsend old-age revolving pensions plan, proposed by Dr. F. E. Townsend of Long Beach, which was first on the ground and has been widely indorsed. It proposes:

To pay from a fund, advanced in the first instance by the Federal Government, $200 a month to all

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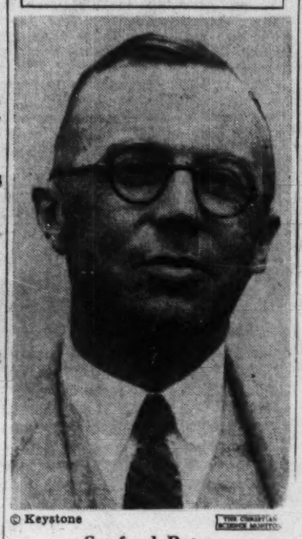
Prison Reformer



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Sanford Bates

Addresses American Bar Association on Penal Administration

France Moves To Halt Saar 'Nazification'

League Council Asked to Consider Revision of Plebiscite Plan

By Mallory Browne

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 30—The possibility of a profound and startling change in the Saar situation emerges as a result of diplomatic negotiations now being pursued quietly but persistently by the French Government.

These negotiations, the Monitor learns on highest possible authority, are directed toward obtaining the principal powers' approval of a plan whereby, if the Saar plebiscite next January should favor maintenance of the existing régime under the League of Nations, this decision would not be final but subject to revision at a second plebiscite sometime in the future.

Not Nazi

Admitting that the Saar is essentially and unquestionably German the French Foreign Office is nevertheless convinced that this does not mean the Saar is National Socialist. The opinion prevails in France that a large portion of the Saar population—perhaps even a majority, if genuinely free to choose—would prefer to remain under the League's tutelage rather than to return to Germany under the present dictatorial régime—provided the door is left open for reëntry into the Reich after the current revolutionary period has passed and a more liberal régime been reëstablished.

In other words, the French declare that the advent of the Hitlerite régime in Germany has falsified the sense of the plebiscite.

The Difference

The present choice, French official circles say, lies not between continuing independent or becoming German. The possibility of a vote in favor of becoming French is, of course, excluded, but between remaining independent or submitting to National Socialist dictatorship. The proposed plan the French claim would restore the proper significance

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

U. S. Bar Sets Reign of Law As Main Goal

Milwaukee Sessions Show Realization of Need of House Cleaning

Reforms in Parole

Edgar Hoover Urges Public to Demand Detention of Desperate Criminals

By Frank L. Perrin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30—Nothing has been made clearer during the sessions here of the American Bar Association, both in the general and group discussions, that the purpose of organized American lawyers to restore the old order of observance and respect for the law.

Just how this is to be accomplished may not yet appear quite clear. But with a defined purpose and with the realization by members of the bar itself that their professional standing is being assailed by an increasingly large section of the public, and that the bar association institution is held in contempt by those who openly defy and transgress the law, the internal reforms necessary will be forthcoming.

The bar as a whole and as it is represented by the delegates to this convention is not to be censured or held primarily responsible for the shortcomings with which it is charged. This is true with this important qualification.

"Third House" Permitted

It may justly be charged with negligence because of its tardiness in taking upon itself the task of setting its own house in order. It has, by a process of accretion, attached to itself and permitted to exist upon it and under its permissive sponsorship, an unethical and predatory "third house," which is without professional standing at either bench or bar.

The purpose of reform is not apparent, primarily, in all the addresses delivered, but in nearly all of them except those of a definitely technical character, the main objective is more or less clearly defined. The gangsters outside the profession, and their allies within, are receiving unequivocal notice that it is time to quit.

In his address before the Section of Criminal Law, Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, spoke on the subject, "Federal and State Coöperation." At the moment, as the politically-minded realize, this question of overlapping and state authority is one which any person holding elective or appointive office in the federal branch will, if he is discreet, handle with care.

Yielding on State Rights

Mr. Keenan did just this. But he easily had the best of it, from the beginning to the end of his interesting argument. This is because even the most ardent defender of state rights, so-called, in whatever section of the country cheerfully yields and surrenders such rights in time of crisis or great need.

Just now the need is for full and ungrudging coöperation in waging a relentless war against crime and criminals. Little serious thought is given, at the moment, to possible conflict of authority. The Macedonian cry is everywhere heard. Help in a common cause is needed.

Plans are being made, Mr. Keenan says, for the establishment of what will be known as an institute of criminology. Its functions will be, among others, to assemble, digest and translate into practical form reports of improvements in the various branches of the administration of criminal justice, to educate civic organizations as to the nature of such material and its uses, and to conduct a training school where specially qualified officers, federal, state and municipal, may study methods of crime repression and prevention.

Rehabilitation of Prisoners

Last night, before this same section of criminal law, Mr. Sanford Bates, new director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, discussed "The Disposition and Treatment of Offenders After Conviction." The work of rehabilitation done by Mr. Bates in Massachusetts led to his being called to a larger field of opportunity in the federal prisons.

Mr. Bates is an unqualified exponent of the parole and probation

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Things Present

Perhaps from now on, artists will dream that they are Sehos—painting pictures on order, for which patrons make deposits with a secretary and, then wait for years. See the article about this remarkable Japanese, on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the most interesting Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday on the inside back page.

The first letter in today's Mail Bag, on the Young Folks' Page, will interest the youngsters.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, a layout of cactus pictures submitted by the Monitor Camera Club, and a continuation of the Wide Horizon on the Editorial Page.

Their Work is Laid Out for Them

© Underwood

National Labor Relations Board

Left to Right—Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor; Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, Chairman; Harry A. Millis, Chief of the Economics Department, University of Chicago.

Austro-Italian Entente Perils Loan by League

Recent Uprisings Costly and Vienna Has to Raise Money

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Aug. 30—Austria's need of fresh financial assistance through the League of Nations is likely to be accompanied by reëxamination of the Austrian situation by the League and not by individual nations. This is the somewhat acid commentary here on the recent Austrian recourse to Italy for diplomatic and military aid and its present expected recourse to the international organization for yet more monetary aid.

After Florence, Austria turns to Geneva. Authoritative government is expensive and Italy, though constituting itself Austria's protector, is not prepared to pay. Critics remark that Austria did not consult the League when in political difficulties. A problem which concerns all powers was referred to one power only.

Both Ideas Barred

There is a growing sentiment against allowing any country to obtain single-handed control and if "anschluss" with Germany is barred, subordination to Italy is likewise resented. The tacit mandate given during the past year to Italy to direct Austrian affairs will be disputed and the League will endeavor to regain its authority.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg broached the matter of financing with Premier Benito Mussolini, and it is understood that in the League's financial committee, Austria's Finance Minister, Dr. Karl Buresch, will be supported by the Italian delegate.

The February revolution in Austria and the July "putsch" cost 100,000,000 Austrian schillings ($5,000,000). Equipment of additional soldiers will further burden the budget. Supplementary expenditure before the end of the year will probably be 200,000,000 schillings.

Since the Austrian situation interests the whole of Europe, international financial coöperation, it is argued, is indispensable.

Last Loan

The last League loan was 300,000,000 schillings, which enabled Austria to live without appealing to the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Strikers Are to Get Relief Only in Cases Where Need Is Found Actually Present

Hopkins Says That All Applications Will Be Subjected to Regular Inspection—Fact That Applicant Is Striker Will Have No Bearing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—With general acceptance here of the inevitability of the impending textile industry strike, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, issued an order to all state relief administrators, outlining the policy they are to follow toward strikers.

His order laid particular emphasis on treating all relief cases arising out of the strike strictly on the basis of need. As far as the relief administration is concerned the strike will not be considered as a factor.

In an accompanying statement he asserted that persual of this policy in the past has neither prolonged strikes nor encouraged new ones, but rather has been an important factor in maintaining law and order. The order follows:

"The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is concerned with administering relief to the needy unemployed and their families. Each case applying for relief to the local emergency relief agencies should be treated on its merits as a relief case wholly apart from any controversy in which the wage earner may be involved. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will not attempt to judge the merits of labor disputes. State and federal agencies exist, as well as courts, which are duly qualified to act as arbiters and adjusters in such disputes.

"Unless it be determined by the National Labor Relations Board that the basis for a strike is unreasonable and unjustified, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration authorizes local relief agencies to furnish relief to the families of striking wage earners after careful investigation has shown that their resources are not sufficient to meet emergency needs."

In the explanatory statement Mr Hopkins said:

"There has been no evidence that the policy on relief to strikers has either prolonged a strike or encouraged a new one. Indeed, I am convinced that our policy has been a direct and important factor in the maintenance of law and order. Local relief offices approach the whole matter with caution. In localities where strikes have occurred and some of the strikers have applied for and received relief, 95 per cent of the people of the communities exclusive of the strikers have approved it. The policy has been sensibly administered.

"In the past 15 months, appropriations made because of strikers, in excess of our regular grants, have been almost negligible. The facts of this are illustrated in the recently California strike, where we have evidence that the number of strikers who applied for relief was only 1200. During the California strike no additional funds were given by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to California for relief needs, nor was the cost of relief appreciably increased.

"An application for relief on the part of a striker or any other applicant does not necessarily mean that relief is given. Each case is checked and relief is given only after verification of need."

Mussolini Honors 99 Americans Who Aided Mass Flight

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP)—Italy last night honored those Americans who last year helped Gen. Italo Balbo stage his spectacular mass flight to Chicago.

Premier Benito Mussolini conferred high decorations on 99 Americans, military police, communications and municipal officials.

The list includes Secretary of the Navy Swanson; Rear Admiral William Harrison Standley, chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff, and former Mayor John P. O'Brien of New York.

To Messrs. Swanson, Standley and MacArthur went the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy, while the 95 other Americans honored received lesser decorations.

Mr. Sosthenes Behn, of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Ellery W. Stone, of the same organization, together with six army and navy officers, were created Grand Officers of the Crown of Italy.

Many others were made Commander, Officer or Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

Gen. Italo Balbo's sensational feat in leading an Italian Air Armada of 24 seaplanes across the North Atlantic to Chicago and return stirred the entire world to applause last year.

An estimated million persons jammed the Chicago lake front last July 15 as the bearded Italian Commander and his flying mates landed in perfect formation at the conclusion of their 6100-mile flight.

In every American city he visited, General Balbo was acclaimed and fêted.

Pulp Base Shoe Lining Is Shown at Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30 (AP)—A piece of shoe lining made from a combination of alpha cellulose from Georgia pine plup and rubber latex was shown the Savannah Kiwanis Club by Dr. Charles H. Herty, director of the Savannah Paper and Pulp Laboratory.

The shoe lining, Dr. Herty said, was one of many products in addition to newsprint that could be made from pine plup. Other possible products include rayon, artificial leather, smokeless powder and gun cotton.

Textile Strike Is Ordered For Saturday Night

500,000 Workers Expected to Obey—Only President Now Can Affect It

Mills Are Prepared

Employers Say It Is a Demand to Force Alteration of Law on Codes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Union leaders today issued formal orders to all cotton textile locals to leave their jobs at 11:30 p. m. this Saturday night. They expected more than 500,000 men to obey the call, thereby making it the biggest strike yet experienced under the Roosevelt Administration.

The initial strike order, issued at headquarters here of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers' Union, by Mr. Francis Gorman, chairman applies only to cotton textile workers. For the time being workers in the wool, silk, rayon and synthetic yarn branches of the textile industry are told to "stand by for further orders."

Text of the order, which was telegraphed to approximately 500 local unions, read:

"Strike of all cotton textile workers will begin at 11:30 o'clock your time Saturday night. Put all previous instructions into effect. Wool, silk, rayon and synthetic yarn membership stand by for further order. Victory through solidarity."

What the Union Demands

The union demands are as follows:

1. A five-day, 30-hour week with no reduction in present weekly wages; graduated minimum wage scales for skilled, semiskilled and unskilled workers; uniform wages for all sections of industry.
2. Limitation of work load for operations in various divisions of industry.
3. Reinstatement of all workers fired because of union activity.
4. Recognition of the United Textile Workers of America as the bargaining agency of workers in the industry, and the signing of an agreement governing labor relationship between union and industry.
5. Creation of a mutually satisfactory arbitration tribunal with power to make binding decisions.

Direct intervention by the President now seems to be the only way left of averting the strike.

Refusal Brought Crisis

The crisis was reached yesterday when all government efforts for mediation were nullified by telegraphic refusal from the Cotton Textile Institute in New York to attend conferences here today under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board, the supreme labor tribunal of the land, which made a last-moment effort to handle the situation after labor leaders had refused to deal with the industry's special labor board, the National Textile Industries Relations Board.

That Mr. Roosevelt will make a last-moment effort to avert the strike is a remote possibility. It is recalled that he took a hand in helping to avert strikes in the automobile and steel industries, but that he refused to become involved in the San Francisco general strike.

He has repeatedly indicated that he does not consider strike intervention a proper function of the presidential office. In addition, he feels that adequate labor relations machinery cannot be firmly established in the United States if the President should make a habit of intervening in all major disputes.

Hope of Peace Dwindles

Unless Mr. Roosevelt should make an exception in this case, there apparently remains no other method for even postponing, let alone averting, the strike.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said he had hoped to be in a position late today to request a postponement on the ground that a solution might evolve from the conference he expected to hold. But he admits now that the refusal of the operators to attend the conference deprives him of any grounds for requesting such a postponement.

The last word on the situation was contained in Mr. Garrison's reply to a lengthy message from Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Textile Institute, conveying the organization's refusal to confer. Mr. Garrison said:

Garrison Explains Attitude

"We have received your telegram. It is not our function to debate the issues which you have raised concerning the strike. We regret that the institute is not willing to attend the conference proposed by us, the sole purpose of which was to explore the possibilities of averting the strike upon some just basis and in the public interest.

"You have offered to confer with us personally. We shall, of course, be glad to meet you at any time, but you will appreciate our view that any such meeting cannot be a substitute for the conference we proposed."

With this implied concession that the strike is inevitable, Mr. Garrison turned to the task of bringing it to an end at the earliest possible moment, devoting his attention to a proposal for a three-man board to be appointed jointly by his board,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

New Parking Tag Plan Proposed

Better Days for Farm Laborers

Milk Strike Is Set for Saturday

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

City Affairs

Justice on the Streets

Justice has two sides, it seems, on down-town Boston streets. There's the side of the motorist looking for a place to park—and the side of the policemen looking for a car to tag. And joining in with the motorists are the store owners, who want more customers, hence more automobiles running around, parking in down-town Boston.

Then of course there are the garage owners, who would rather have the automobiles parked under their roofs than out on the street. They might be lined up with the police.

From a maze of appeals, protests, suggestions, proposals, Boston recently pulled out a new tagging plan. will put it into effect Oct. 1. It is a supposedly fix-proof sort of idea. All "tagees" will be fined $3 the first time, $5 the next and $10 the next. And they won't just get tags and be asked to drop in to see the judge some time later. They will be brought to court right away. Dinner or no dinner, the call on the law will come first.

But the plan, at least according to the motorists and shopkeepers, would surely work an injustice on thousands who don't really intend to break the law. It is far too drastic, they say.

Now police officials, perhaps weakening under the verbal blasts, are considering—just considering—a sort of alternative plan. That is, a tagging system which will be used in certain cases. It would provide that the 3-5-10 system tags would be used only in cases of flagrant or willful violation, with other tags not calling for unconditional fines, to be used in other cases.

But unless something is done the morning of Oct. 1 will see Boston policemen standing about down town looking for violators, alert as hawks in pursuit.

Braves Field Calls

Baseball fans, many who aren't baseball fans, will head for Braves Field tomorrow. The occasion is an athletic carnival and entertainment for the benefit of Boston's unemployed and needy. The feature attraction will be a crossing of bats by Boston's two major league nines, the Braves and the Red Sox, both in fourth place in their respective leagues.

Besides the epic baseball game, patrons will be amused by music from an ERA band, acts from Boston theaters, a drum and bugle corps demonstration, women's field and track events.

Recovery

Field "Sweatshops" Gone

Sweatshop conditions have gone from the tobacco fields of Connecticut, and Boston today hails the improvement as a moral victory for the NRA.

Working from 10 to 12 hours a day,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Baltic States Make Pact For Union of Interests

Avoid Vilna Dispute in Initialing New Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 30—A Baltic States union between Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania is practically in being as a result of the initialing last night of an agreement by the three countries.

The initialed pact provides for half yearly conferences between the foreign ministers of the three signatories to discuss all common questions of a foreign nature. There is also to be close collaboration between their consular and diplomatic representatives abroad.

The idea of a Baltic pact has been discussed for more than 14 years. Its failure to be realized until now is due mainly to Lithuania's quarrel with Poland over the possession of Vilna, into which neither Latvia nor Estonia is willing to be dragged. Following the Lithuanian request to her two neighbors last April for closer union, a conference was held at Kaunas, but the Vilna dispute prevented a definite agreement.

Although the text of yesterday's pact has not yet been published, it is believed to exclude specifically the Lithuanian dispute, which will thus not involve Estonia or Latvia.

New Baltic Union

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Three Join Issues

Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania Have Worked 14 Years on Agreement

Antismuggling Drive Renewed

Navy Clings to Big Battleships

NRA Sailing in Rough Waters

Efforts to Compose Clashing Opinions on Policy So Far Unavailing—Rate of Interest on Housing Loans Limited to 5 P. C.

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Following the best military precedents, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today unified all his anti-smuggling forces under one command to strengthen the forces of the law in their battle against increased liquor and narcotic smuggling.

The day was memorable primarily for the long-expected call for a general strike throughout the textile industry. But such an event did not distract Mr. Morgenthau from his own job of rehabilitating the prestige of repeal nor the NRA for the battle over whether Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson or Mr. Donald Richberg shall have the final say as to future NRA policies.

Meanwhile the Housing Administration struggled to free itself from the damaging effects of allegations that its interest rates run to exorbitant heights, the Treasury moved to uncover the cause of credit stagnation by means of a detailed investigation in a sample district and the Navy stepped hard on the latest British proposal for a reduction in the size of capital ships.

⁂

Drive on Smuggling: Concentrating his forces for a new drive against the recent increase in liquor and narcotic smuggling, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, ordered the coast guard to assume a unified supervision over all branches of the Treasury which deal with smuggling.

Heretofore the customs service, the bureau of international revenue, the bureau of narcotics, the secret service and the coast guard have had the work divided among them. The object of the reorganization, according to official announcement, "is to make the most efficient use of the facilities of the various branches of the Treasury Department with a view to putting an end to the illegal importation of intoxicating liquors and narcotics at the earliest possible date."

As a part of the change, Capt. C. M. Gabbett, in command of the Boston division of the coast guard, has been appointed coördinator in matters pertaining to liquor smuggling in the New England states. He will direct the consolidated efforts of the various bureaus to put down smuggling in the New England area.

The Secretary also announced the appointment of Capt. William H. Munter, commander of the Jacksonville (Fla.) division of the coast guard, as coördinator for all activities for the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and in the contiguous waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"The commanders," the Treasury said, "are instructed to use all resources available to those agencies to combat smuggling. They are directed to call into conference responsible local officers of the services named for the purpose of determining upon a concrete program of coördinated activity. Each will make a weekly progress report to the commandant of the coast guard."

⁂

The NRA's Muddle: Resignations, recriminations and rumors sputtered out of the seething NRA today as the aftermath of President Roosevelt's efforts when last in Washington to work out some scheme whereby Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's services could be retained while at the same time some control could be exercised over this hitherto unhampered freedom of decision on questions of policy.

A demand from White House sources for the resignation of the General's executive assistant, Miss Frances Robinson, was generally expected to come in the near future as a result of a widely-published report several days ago that the General had tendered his resignation to the President. An implication in the report that President Roosevelt had decided to restore the General to all his old power and freedom of action was particularly resented in administration circles.

Meanwhile the original difference of opinion between the General and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, chief NRA redrafter, over the future composition of the NRA extended downward into the NRA itself where partisans of Mr. Richberg, still NRA's chief legal adviser, though on leave of absence, were understood to have incurred the General's distrust and to be in danger of dismissal. These included Mr. Blackwell Smith, now acting in Mr. Richberg's place at NRA.

Simultaneously it was announced the resignation of Mr. William V. Lawson, chief of the NRA's publicity section, had been accepted and also that Col. George A. Lynch, General Johnson's chief administrative officer, would return to army service within 30 days.

⁂

Repair Financing: The Federal Housing Administration is trying to straighten out confusion that exists all over the country about the cost of borrowing money under the Government's home modernization program. Misunderstandings on this point are being blamed by officials for part of the failure of the program to make any great headway.

A few weeks ago after critics of the Administration mentioned all sorts of rates of return which banks might get on a three-year loan, Government statisticians stated specifically that the banks' maximum return should be 9¾ per cent a year. Many persons took this to mean that they would have to pay this much to borrow money.

Last night Mr. Albert Lytle Deane, deputy federal housing administrator, went on the air and assured the country, "What you are interested in is how many dollars you iwll have to pay to get a loan, extending for a given period and repayable in equal monthly installments. The maximum charge set by the Federal Housing Administration, covering all interest and other fees, is $5 for each $100 of a one-year installment loan—$9.19 for each $100 if it is rapid in two years—$13.03 for each $100 if it is repaid in three years.

"I have tried to make this matter clear because it has been reported to us that some property owners have confused the matter of the annual interest return to the bank with the maximum financing charge the property owner must pay," Mr. Deane said. "When they have been told that the maximum return to the bank was 9¾ per cent they thought that they had to pay $9.75 to get a $100 loan for one year, when actually the most they can pay is $5 interest on such a loan."

⁂

Banks and Business: The worst stumblingblock on the road to recovery is credit. In spite of the Government's many efforts which began back in the Hoover Administration to loosen up credit, it still does not flow normally from bank to business.

In an attempt to lay its finger on the trouble, the Treasury Department has just ordered an investigation into credit facilities in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, which includes the City of Chicago.

The study will be conducted by a group of 40 to 50 college professors and students who will work for about three weeks at $11.40 a day gathering facts on about 4000 cases, including 2000 banks and 2000 business men or farmers. They will be searching for the answer to the question, "Have the banks or business been responsible for the small use made of 'loans to industry' funds set aside for the expansion of business?"

Dr. Jacob Viner, special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, will study the results in an effort to find out whether additional legislation should be recommended to Congress next session on the subject of bank credit.

⁂

Big Ships: United States naval partiality for big ships blocked another British move to whittle down the size of battleships by international agreement. The proposal was to limit the maximum displacement of such vessels to 42,000 tons instead of the 35,000-ton limit now in force under the Washington Disarmament Treaty.

Naval circles reacted as strongly as they did to a previous unofficial British suggestion for a 25,000-ton limitation. Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, gave voice to the general feeling of opposition. He considered that some slight reduction in size might be achieved through refinements of design, but insisted that the United States should not consider any proposal which would materially alter the fighting force of the battleship.

Admiral Standley was much better disposed, however, to a second British proposal to limit the caliber of guns to 14 inches. He pointed out that only three ships in the United States Navy and two in the British mount 16-inch guns today. The balance have 14- or 15-inch.

On the size of battleships, American naval experts adhere to the proposition that America's peculiar naval needs could not be met by a ship substantially smaller than 35,000 tons. They feel that the distances over which the navy might theoretically have to operate in war time between supply bases make a smaller ship valueless to the United States, although they might easily meet British needs.

New Parking Tag Plan Proposed

Better Days for Farm Laborers

Milk Strike Is Set for Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)

living in crowded, squalid huts, eating at long, dirty tables, tobacco workers had seen no glimmer of hope for better conditions as a result of federal emergency measures.

As a sort of hybrid industrial agriculture, tobacco raising escaped the provisions of industrial codes and the Agricultural Adjustment Act. But it could not sidestep the wave of public sentiment for a nation-wide house cleaning that overlapped technical codes.

So Shantyville, as the workers call the clusters of cottages around every tobacco plantation, has had its rag-stuffed windows filled with real panes, home-spun cleanliness has replaced unsanitary living quarters, jobs that were formerly held by children of 8 to 13 years old are now providing pay for adult family providers.

⁂

Thus closes a chapter in the work of the Massachusetts and Connecticut Consumers' League which find in the tobacco field cleanup a satisfying assurance that their work is not in vain. For five years, Miss Margaret Wisemen, secretary of the Massachusetts league, has waged war against tobacco sweatshops, plastered New England with bulletins, built up public sentiment that struck fire with the launching of the NRA.

Instead of having to sneak into the fields for observation the other day, Miss Wiseman says she was royally welcomed by growers and workers alike. The downcast looks of workers have changed to looks of pride over new environments.

Milk

Cows Contented—Not Farmers

Instead of waiting for a proposed conference on Sept 11, disgruntled milk producers of the Boston market area are going out on strike on Saturday against violators of the milk code. Unless these city distributors pay code prices, share more of their receipts with the farmers—well, they won't get any more milk.

The move is directed specifically against the Whiting Milk Company which they claim has failed to live up to code provisions. The Whiting company says it can't pay any more to the farmers because it can't collect any more from the consumers.

The Department of Justice yesterday filed in Federal Court here a bill of complaint seeking to restrain the Whiting company from the alleged violations. Meanwhile Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, told the Consolidated Dairies of Boston that the AAA will not try to fix minimum retail prices as requested.

He warns, however, that "if Boston distributors engage in price cutting to increase their share of market volume, they must do so at their own expense and not by cutting prices paid to producers."

Weather

Reason to Shiver

New Englanders shivered with reason last night. In Boston the mercury dipped, the weather bureau says, to 49.6 degrees. And for August that's pretty cold.

In fact, up around Crystal Lake, Maine, snow flurries were reported. The ground this morning was covered with a thin white coat, according to the Associated Press.

Over in the Springfield, Mass., area temperatures as low as 36 were reported, with bean and tomato crops, and flowers damaged somewhat.

Worcester planned to dedicate its nice, new Coes Pond bathhouse today. The fête was called off, though, when the mercury slipped down to below 50. Not cold enough for ice skates, they complained.

Meanwhile the weather bureau at Boston went back through its files, found that on Aug. 16, 1880, a temperature of 47 was recorded. That was the lowest for August in the bureau files.

Taxes

Go Up With Borrowing

Tax Commissioner Henry P. Long thinks Massachusetts communities should begin to stand on their own feet, stop leaning on "borrowed money" props. He even shows that tax rate jumps throughout the State this year are due in large part to this borrowing spree. Hired money must be paid for, he points out, sooner or later. Of course, either way one looks at it, the communities might have to raise their tax rates, but if they don't borrow and do push up the rates, at least there's no debt principal to keep them worried.

Right in the face of Commissioner Long's warning, however, today comes approval by the State Emergency Finance Board of an application by the City of Revere to borrow $140,000. Included in the borrowing plan is $90,000 against tax titles, $50,000 for public welfare.

The board also approved application for a loan of $15,000 by the town of Agawam, against tax titles, while the City of Marlboro was authorized to borrow $20,000 for public welfare.

Commissioner Long and others look for more swollen tax rates.

Last year the tax rate in Palmer, Mass., was $28. Today the Board of Assessors announced that the 1934 rate would be $36, a jump of around 34 per cent.

Justice

Without Benefit of Law

Two brothers waited impatiently in the District Court in Worcester today. Only glowers passed between them. The elder, Benjamin O. Nelson, the Associated Press reports, said he had been assaulted by his brother Bertis W. Nelson. Special Justice Usher was to hear the case.

Learning of the circumstances Judge Usher peered down at the two men, suggested they go outside and talk it over, in fact refused to hear evidence which might separate brothers for life.

Bertis and Benjamin went outside and talked it over with probation officials. Twenty minutes later the case was ordered dismissed for lack of prosecution.

Miscellaneous

$6 Investment Pays

An old, cracked but rather beautiful, painting hung in the home of Jeremiah Leonard, Somerville sign painter and art collector for many years. It was an oil portrait of the Madonna and Child, and Mr. Leonard paid $6 for it.

Authorities examined it the other day, though, and said it was the work either of Sassoferrato or Correggio, who plied their brushes in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. If a genuine Correggio, the painting may bring as much as $150,000.

⁂

New Faces in Worcester

Nose counting in Worcester is done. And figuring one nose to a resident there are 15,389 more of them in the central Massachusetts metropolis now than there were four years ago. The population increase was just chalked up by the Massachusetts unemployment census. It found that in 1930 the city listed 195,311—now there are 210,700. Of these 85,334 are workers for gain, that is, when they have jobs. About 30 per cent of the men and 15 per cent of the women aren't working.

Jesuit Dean Urges Change in Elections

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 30 (AP)—The election of members of Congress on the basis of industrial rather than geographical representation was advocated yesterday before the Jesuit Philosophical Association as ameans of providing more adequate administration of the NRA.

The Rev. Joseph Thorning, dean of the Graduate School at Georgetown University, proposed in a paper that Congress be chosen to represent the three recognized industrial groups—employers, labor and the public.

Other measures proposed by Dean Thorning for improving the administration of the NRA were: adequate representation of the workers in each industry, of the consumer and of the public in code administration machinery, not merely in an advisory capacity but with power and responsibility; and official encouragement of workers to organize themselves into vertical groups with full recognition of the right of collective bargaining.

President Roosevelt was lauded for his leadership by Dean Thorning. The speaker, however, asserted the NRA had broken down in two of its vital administrative functions—refusal to permit labor organizations to have a considerable measure of participation in the control of industry and its alleged failure to live up to the intent of the section guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining.

Rioting Prison Strikers Quelled in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Starvation rations and a "mailed fist" policy have apparently ended riot disorders at the Eastern Penitentiary and its Graterford farm branch.

"At least 50 per cent" of the convicts wanted to go back to work yesterday after a "strike," Warden Herbert A. Smith said, "but this time I'm going to decide when I want them to work." He permitted about 400 men to return to their jobs, and held the rest in their cells at the two institutions.

Illinois Farmers Hear New Deal Is Bar to Recovery

G. O. P. Keynoter Declares Party Stands Firm for Personal Initiative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 30—Senator L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, keynoter at the 1932 Republican convention, declared in an address at a huge Grange picnic here yesterday that the Republican Party would pin its faith in the fall elections on the principle of individual initiative against Democratic "social planning."

He challenged the wisdom in centering in the President such vast authority as he now holds, declared the "brain trusters" should be given a permanent leave of absence without salary and asserted that Democratic plans for the nation are "just plain Socialism."

"The Republican Party believes in the return to the ideals of our colonial forefathers," he said. "It believes in a balanced budget. It believes in the individual living within his income—that only by economy and thrift can the social structure of our people be stabilized. It believes in paying our debts in the kind of dollar we contracted to pay. It believes in the sanctity of contract. It is a thorough convert to self-sustenance.

"The Republican Party warns the people of this country against the destruction of individual initiative, against the decline in the morale of our people, wherein they are to become governmental dependents.

"On this philosophy the Republican Party hopes to be a determining factor in rebuilding America to where we are a self-sustaining, happy and contented people."

Lake George
in Autumn Glory
Finest water-front cottages, all improvements, near Bolton. Rates after Labor Day reduced up to 50%. Week-ends $4.00 up. Leaflet.
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We're not only exceptionally convenient to everywhere you want to go but we're friendly, comfortable and cool. Established on the club idea there are any number of pleasant facilities for recreation. Game rooms. Roof gardens. Libraries. A congenial club-like atmosphere. Excellent restaurants. And pleasant living-bedrooms. Single rooms from $2 daily, $10 weekly.

• • • •

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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
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SCOTT AUGUST FUR SALE
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More New England Women buy their Fur Coats from Scott . . . than from any other store.
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Has Many Imitators But No Competitors
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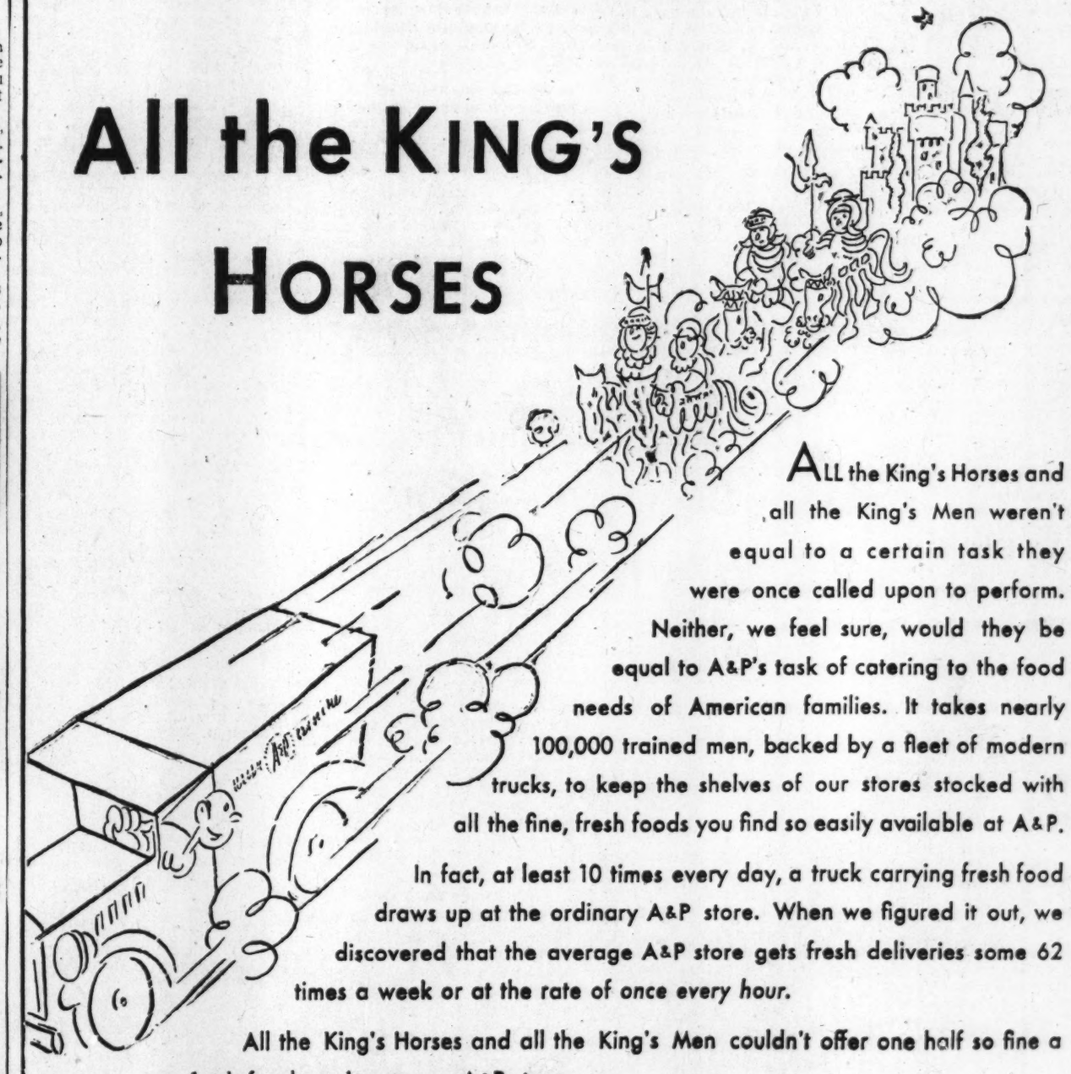


ALL the King's Horses and all the King's Men weren't equal to a certain task they were once called upon to perform. Neither, we feel sure, would they be equal to A&P's task of catering to the food needs of American families. It takes nearly 100,000 trained men, backed by a fleet of modern trucks, to keep the shelves of our stores stocked with all the fine, fresh foods you find so easily available at A&P.

In fact, at least 10 times every day, a truck carrying fresh food draws up at the ordinary A&P store. When we figured it out, we discovered that the average A&P store gets fresh deliveries some 62 times a week or at the rate of *once every hour.*

All the King's Horses and all the King's Men couldn't offer one half so fine a fresh food service as any A&P store.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

Improved Transport Facilities Promoted by Latin Americans To Extend Field for Exports

Railway Line Running From New York to Argentina About Three-Fourths Completed—Necessity of Feeder Lines Stressed at Conference

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A program for the improvement of land, water and air communications among the Latin-American republics is in the making. Data covering this increasingly important issue have been prepared by the Pan American Union of Washington for use by delegates to a commercial conference scheduled for Buenos Aires some time this fall. The project is one of the most important peace-time plans taken under consideration by the southern countries and ties in directly and indirectly with exports and imports to and from the United States.

The improvement of transportation facilities is not a new thought. It found expression in a proposal back in 1890 at the First International Conference of American States, when an International Railway Commission was appointed and an idea was adopted favoring the construction of a Pan American railway extending from the United States to Argentina and Chile.

It is interesting to turn back and find that the commission voted the building of a line beginning at New York and carrying on down through Mexico, Central America, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia and terminating in Argentina. The distance was approximately 10,116 miles.

Tabulation of Mileage

Today about 7126 miles have been completed. The following table is self-explanatory:

	Miles Built	Unfinished
New York to Guatemala	3869	.....
Guatemala to Panama	753	430
Panama to Puno, Peru	802	2560
Puno to Guaqui, Bolivia (Water route on Lake Titicaca)	102	.....
Guaqui to Buenos Aires	1600	.....
	7126	2990

One of the most serious drawbacks to inter-American communication has been the lack of suitable railway facilities, and, while water and aerial connections (to be explained in later articles) have been gradually furthered, the lucrative commerce that might have passed between nations has been retarded by vast stretches over which no rails have been laid.

The Pan American Union points out that during the recent Pan American Conference at Montevideo the delegates from the 20 American republics called attention to an increasing necessity for new connections with the intercontinental line now under construction.

Promotion of Colonization

The opinion of the representatives was that "considering the changes at work in the continent and the needs resulting from the changing state of affairs . . . that the countries proceed to decide upon trunk lines of the railroad system . . . which, while linking the inland regions of America, shall promote the colonization and exploitation of those regions possessing undeveloped natural wealth and resources, undeveloped because of their isolation and lack of means of communication."

Plans now under consideration include naming the new intercommunication system "The Pan American Central Railway"; the construction of this railway to serve regions likely to become centers of population, commerce, and future activities; building this system so that it shall have access to existing or future ports of the Orinoco, Amazon and Platte rivers.

Problems Under Study

In giving consideration to these ideas the underlying thouught has been to avoid serious inconveniences and harm that a disparity of railway routes might cause. It has been planned that the medium gauge railroads of Argentina and Uruguay, as well as the narrow gauge railroads of Argentina and Brazil, should be connected, except where separated by water courses, that the territories of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay might be linked with a transcontinental line extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean

During the last 10 years a Pan American Railway Committee, appointed by the governing board of the Pan American Union, has been studying the railroad problems of the various Latin-American nations. The present makeup of the committee consists of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and the United States.

The following table is interesting. It lists the present railway mileage constructed in the republics of the Caribbean Sea and the American continents.

	Miles Operated
Argentina	25,879
Bolivia	1,389
Brazil	20,340
Chile	6,810
Colombia	1,959
Costa Rica	413
Cuba	3,667
Dominican Republic	144
Ecuador	757
El Salvador	426
Guatemala	640
Haiti	183
Honduras	981
Mexico	14,436
Nicaragua	182
Panama	411
Paraguay	340
Peru	2,223
United States	247,559
Uruguay	1,378
Venezuela	616

(Figures prepared by the Pan American Union.)

West Eager to Ease Burdens of Old Age

(Continued from Page 1)

applying American citizens over 60 years, and free from felony convictions. The money would have to be spent within the United States during the month for which it was paid, and the fund would be replenished by means of a general retail sales tax.

Based upon the same general plan, the National Pension League, with headquarters at 437 South Hill Street, has come forward with the proposal that everyone upon reaching age 55, providing they cease to engage in any occupation for profit, be retired on a monthly pension of $125 a month.

The National Pension plan also has qualifications dealing with criminal conduct, and would require a residence of 15 years in the United States. It would be supported by a gross transactions tax.

Both programs have been given vigorous promotion by the sponsors, especially the Townsend plan, and each has made an outline for securing congressional action next winter.

In the case of the Townsend organization, a national lecture tour was started recently from Pasadena. It seeks signatures to a petition in order to introduce a pensions bill in Congress. The goal is 50,000 Townsend clubs throughout the United States, with club districts organized to include from 500 to 1000 homes.

While these efforts are being carried forth, California is feeling an increased burden from its old-age pension law giving a stipend of $30 a month to aged residents, according to welfare officials. The load has been increased sharply during the depression.

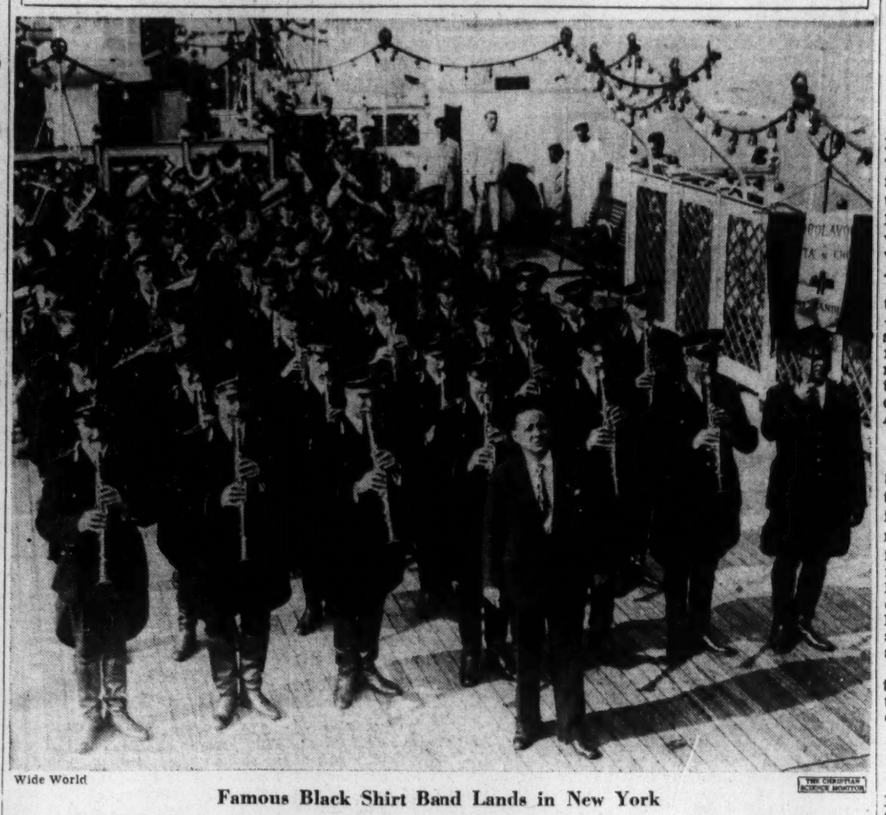
Cuban Postal Strike Is Brought to Close

HAVANA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Cuba's postal strike, which for 18 days has paralyzed all mail deliveries and crippled telegraph communications, was settled last night.

Secretary of the Treasury Gabriel Landa announced the mail and postal clerks had accepted a proposal which granted demands presented to the Government since the walkout. It was said in circles attached to the presidential palace that government acceptance was also assured.

Under the agreement, services will be resumed Friday morning, with striking employees back on their old jobs and the workers who replaced them placed on furlough with full pay until jobs can be found for them.

They Toot the Horn for Mussolini



Wide World

Famous Black Shirt Band Lands in New York

On the Deck of the S. S. Roma, the Fascist Musicians Line Up as the Ship Enters the Harbor. The Banner States That the Group Belongs to "Dopolavoro," the After-Work Association With Thousands of Members. This Leisure-Time Society Supports Operas, Touring Plays and Symphonies as Well. The Band Is Touring the Country.

Austro-Italian Entente Perils Loan by League

(Continued from Page 1)

League. But a condition of the loan was the independence of Austria. If more money is to be forthcoming, then Austria must, it is asserted in League circles, reënter the framework of the 1922 protocol under which the League launched the first Austrian reconstruction loan.

The severe view is expressed that the need of money obliges Austria—despite its Government and despite those nations which prevent it from accomplishing its duty as a member of the League—to appeal to Geneva. It is felt here that only on an international basis can the Austrian question be solved.

"And It Is Recalled"

In 1931, the Italian delegate, Signor Antonio Scialoja, declared the Austrian problem must remain in the system of the League and must not be taken bit by bit from its competence. This declaration is recalled today to remind Premier Mussolini of the general obligation of the powers toward Austria. The League cannot extend its patronage to enterprises taken outside and against it.

It seems evident therefore that the request for a fresh loan for Austria will raise the whole question of its special relations with Italy.

New York Communist Slate

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Mr Israel Amter of New York will head the Communist Party ticket for Governor in the coming election. Also on the ticket are Mrs. Williana J. Burroughs of Jamaica for Lieutenant-Governor and Rose Wortis of New York for comtroller.

Chicago Balloon Radios Story Of Chasing Stratosphere Rays

Breaks Loose and Soars Up 17 Miles, Giving Signals to Compton on Way; Higher Than Altitude Ever Reached by Human Aeronauts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—When his "baby balloon" yesterday sent back automatic radio signals up to a height of 9½ miles, Prof. Arthur H. Compton, leader in a world-wide hunt for the cosmic ray, said he believed he had found a satisfactory new way of measuring the new rays in the higher stratosphere.

Even though his first experiment had a sort of "surprise" ending when the balloon broke away at the start and soared to a height never reached by man, of over 17 miles, the Chicago physicist declared the flight a success.

Up to a height of 9½ miles the balloon continued to send back its signals to earth. Professor Compton expressed himself as completely satisfied with the experiment, which was made at the University of Chicago.

The idea that Professor Compton is working on is that of sending up baby balloons equipped with cosmic ray detectors and automatic radio equipment which will relay to the earth the data recorded by the balloons. Heretofore it has been a choice of sending up small balloons equipped with recording devices and taking a chance on their returning to earth with their secrets, or sending up larger balloons which could carry men who would bring them back.

The altitude reached by the balloon is greater than has ever been achieved by man, although free balloons have previously been known to ascend to such heights.

The aim was to see if the automatic radio signals would work, and then after the balloon had been let out to a height of 1000 feet, to pull it back again before loading on the cosmic ray devices for the final flight. But before the balloon had gone to 1000 feet the slender wire in Professor Compton's hand snapped and the balloon was free before he intended. Up to nine and a half miles, however, the radio signals continued.

Plans are now being made for a complete experiment when a similar balloon will be sent up with all the necessary cosmic ray devices. It will not be necessary to attach a wire to the balloon but it will be let off into space to seek its own destination and send back to the eager experts the data it records as to the behavior of the rays.

Birds 'Stick' Together

Tricolored red-winged blackbirds all wake at the same time in the morning, take the air together in seeking food, and return together to the roost at night.

FINAL ANSWER

Among the furnished and unfurnished suites of one, two, three or more rooms one will find the very composition in keeping with one's ideals, at a tariff in keeping with one's ideas.

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You get that "home again" feeling when you're at The Taft. This great modern hotel spares no effort to make you comfortable. Located in Times Square—New York's center of all business and social activities. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.
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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

"Look! I'm really smiling since I found the way . . . to make housework lighter"

Housework needn't be a joyless task. It needn't consume so much time that it robs you of precious leisure.

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Use more electricity and you can do your housework more easily and quickly.

This will take out two kinds of wrinkles

— the wrinkles in your brow and the wrinkles in your clothes. Sit while you iron—do it in jig time. And, you don't have to be a millionaire to own one of these electric ironers. Only $5 down, balance in monthly payments on your bill.

See the new ironers at your Edison Shop.

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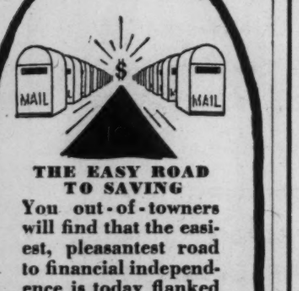

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For you can mail your deposits to this reliable old mutual savings bank—the pride of New Yorkers for 75 years — with a minimum of time and trouble.

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NEW YORK CITY

Senate Ready To Tell World Of Arms Racket

Information May Lead to International Talks to Solve Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Governments, large and small, all over the world are turning their ears toward Capitol Hill in Washington as the Senate munitions investigating committee, established last spring, prepares to open hearings next Tuesday.

Headed by Mr. Stephen Rausenbush, a staff of investigators, numbering as many as 25 at times, has been quietly gathering information in cities on the eastern seaboard since last June in preparation for the hearings, which promise startling revelations.

Extensive files have been collected with detailed information on how exporters of arms operate. Included in the files are letters written to American munitions manufacturers by Sir Basil Zaharoff, so-called "Mystery Man of Europe," who has had connections with the large munitions firms of other nations.

The investigators may find themselves involved in delicate international complications when they start to make public their findings. The munitions industry is in a class by itself because the greater part of its customers are governments. If the committee divulges purchasing methods of foreign governments it may run into question of international policy in which the State Department will have to take a hand.

Whether American arms—which may mean airplanes and trucks or even scrap iron as well as guns and poison gas—are used to foment trouble in the Gran Chaco or any other "hot spots" of the world, is the question the Nye-Vandenburg committee wants to answer. It is preparing to disclose methods by which these sales are brought about and what connection, if any, American arms exporters have with the so-called "munitions trust" of Europe.

A "submarine trust" with international branches will be scrutinized by the committee, which will also consider the huge profits alleged to have been made by the manufacturers of military aircraft.

Boston Snapshots

Elephants on Common—A circus parade around the borders of Boston Common preceded each performance of the Park Department's fifth annual Playground Circus yesterday afternoon and evening. Large crowds followed the human-legged elephants, the Toonerville Trolley, the clowns and the rest of the 550 boys taking part in the parades in various guises, to the ball ground—especially arranged for a three-ring open-air performance.

The evening show began with some pyramid building by three groups of acrobats. This gave an idea to a number of boys outside the reserved enclosure. They followed suit, and for a few officially unobserved moments streamed over the top of the wire fence.

The show itself was long, varied and well-organized. It started on time and moved along without a single pause—with announcements bellowing from several powerful loudspeakers, so that all on the adjoining hillsides might hear.

There were drills, acrobatics of all sorts, comedy wrestling matches, a display of freaks, bicycle races, a pony race—in which one jockey fell from his mount—various musical numbers, animal parades, statuary tableaus, a chariot race between "Cæsar" and "Nero," and a thrilling cowboy and Indian scene as a grand finale. The latter was done in the best 101 Ranch style—with colored flares, fireworks, giant crackers and other effective details. The boys added their own improvements, though, in the shape of a police patrol to arrest the sun-browned, but possibly rather chilly, Indians, a Red Cross ambulance to remove the wounded, and a fire department ladder wagon to rescue those trapped on the roof of the Gold Nugget Inn.

The chief musical event of the evening was the appearance of the large Playground Department harmonica band—with a four-year-old soloist. His six-year-old brother brought groans from one section of the audience when he played "School Days" as an accordion solo.

It was difficult to believe that none of the 550 boys participating in the various acts had had any experience in this direction before this summer. Even the harmonica band and the most skillful tumblers have only received instruction from Director William Mullen's 109 Park Department-ERA assistants during the past three or four weeks. Various parents sitting near us were loud in their praises of work done in developing the boys' interest in so many new activities.

* * *

Melancholy Dane—The sad but calm visage and the extensive body of a Great Dane dog which chose to recline in a Quincy store entrance the other day was interfering with the establishment's business. The animal remained entirely unmoved by verbal cajoling or physical pushing. Finally police were called.

Officers arrived in a patrol car—but found it too small to accommodate the dog, which had finally been forced to its feet. A call was sent in for the police wagon. It came, and "Gus"—the name to which the dog seemed to respond slightly—was induced to enter.

Arrived at the pound, it was found that the builders of this inclosure had evidently not been familiar with anything much larger than police dogs. It was too small for the Dane, and once more the wagon went on its way, with the large tail, now wagging in friendly fashion, hanging out behind.

Eventually the dog was installed in cell five of the police station while efforts were made to get in touch with his owner—who, according to the collar inscription, resides in Cheswick, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Three Boys and a Baby—Earlier in the summer three New Orleans boys, riding in a "baby" car, passed down the Atlantic coast on the way back from Canada to the Gulf. We have just received an account of their successfully ended journey. They saw "half of the United States for $20 apiece," they say. Their adventures may not have been quite as humorous as were those of the "Three Men in a Boat," but at least they covered more ground.

The three high school friends set out from New Orleans on their 5000-mile jaunt at 3 o'clock one morning. They arrived in Chicago at 4 a. m. three days later—and presented themselves at the world's fair as soon as it opened. From Chicago they proceeded to Detroit and looked over the Ford plant before entering Canada through the tunnel.

"Niagara was much prettier on the Canadian side," they say. "We wrote postcards home there—no letters—3 cents was too much to spend!"

Sleeping arrangements were economical. The budget allowed $1.25 each night for all three. They drew lots for the middle section of the tourist camp beds—and after 500 miles of driving each day this was no bar to sound sleep.

"It's cheaper to buy a loaf of bread and a couple of bottles of milk and some sandwich spread and fruit, than it is to eat at a lunch counter," they have concluded. One of the disappointments experienced here was an absence of cream cheese in the stores they patronized.

After going on down the coast to New York, Atlantic City—still keeping within the budget—Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond, the diminutive vehicle turned its radiator cap homeward and—11 days after they had started—the three adventurers arrived back in New Orleans, having gained several pounds in weight and much more than that, doubtless in information.

Who and What in Textile Net

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 30

HERE are the issues and the personalities involved in the cotton textile strike.

The Issues

Labor contends that the 40-hour maximum week established by the cotton textile code has failed to absorb labor, that wage differentials have not been maintained, and that stretch-out abuses—increase in machine load on workers—have become intolerable.

Management contends that increased labor costs due to the NRA, plus a 100 per cent increase in the cost of raw cotton, plus a cotton processing tax, combined with a slump in demand, have made it impossible for industry to shorten hours or raise wages.

The Personalities

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, and Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee, who are directing plans for the walkout.

George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, who represents the manufacturers.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has indorsed the strike and is aiding in its direction.

Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, who may yet intercede in the situation.

Robert Bruere, chairman of the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board, whose mediation services were rejected by the union.

Those Involved

Some 460,000 cotton mill workers in more than 1000 plants and some 300,000 silk, rayon and woolen workers who have voted to join in the strike if the union high command orders them out.

Chicago Taxes Decrease

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Partly as a result of getting in more taxes on personal property, Chicago has been able to give property owners the advantage of "the greatest decrease in real estate values and taxes in any county in the State or any other section of the country," it is stated by Mr. J. L. Jacobs, Cook County assessor.

Peace Negotiations In Aluminum Strike Shift to Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Efforts to settle the strike keeping nearly 10,000 men idle in four of the Aluminum Company of America's largest plants will be continued next week in Pittsburgh.

Representatives of the company, a Mellon interest, and the Aluminum Workers' Council, at the instance of Chairman Lloyd Garrison of the Labor Relations Board, will resume negotiations halted here yesterday in a deadlock.

The company refused to promise the council, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, that it would collect the union's dues or pay the same wages for the same work in all its plants. The "check-off" and "universal wage scale" were two of the union's principal demands when it called the strike Aug. 10.

A tentative agreement—subject to a complete accord on all the issues—was reached on:

1. The form of a working agreement.
2. Seniority rules, concerning what men should be reëmployed after layoffs.
3. Handling of employees' grievances by carrying them from foremen to superintendent to plant manager to president, with eventual arbitration if necessary and mutually agreeable to employee and company.

Mill Strike in Georgia Hits the Larger Plants

MACON, Ga., Aug. 30 (AP)—Strikes that began in the smaller mills here, spread to the plants of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, today.

Nearly 1000 workers at the knitting mill and other departments of Bibb Mill No. 2 were called out on strike. Strike leaders said that 95 per cent of the workers responded. There was no disorder. Picket lines were immediately established.

Textile Strike Is Ordered To Be Effective Saturday Night

(Continued from Page 1)

the Department of Labor, and the NRA to investigate the bases for the workers' complaints against the industry.

Cotton Garment Trade And New York Truckmen Still Consider Striking

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 — While workers in the cotton garment industry here today awaited indication from President Roosevelt as to his attitude toward the manufacturers who refused to obey his order to increase wages and cut hours, Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, had sent the Chief Executive a letter urging him to remove the members of the Cotton Garment Code Authority because of their defiance of his orders.

Meanwhile, preparations were under way here for the general executive board of the union to discuss at its meeting next week preparations for a nation-wide strike to enforce the President's order.

Leaders of the union were optimistic that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Garment Workers, which have jurisdiction over other branches of the garment industry, would go all the way with them in carrying out the strike threat which would involve about 250,000 workers in the tie-up.

In his telegram to President Roosevelt, Mr. Dubinsky charged that members of the cotton garment code authority had shown their unfitness for enforcing the provisions of the code.

"No group of men," he said, "who publicly declare that they will not observe and comply with an order duly made should any longer be entrusted with the duty of enforcing the law of the industry upon others."

The labor dispute in the trucking industry appeared to be no nearer solution today, while 10,000 truck drivers awaited a call to quit work and the regional labor board prepared to confer with employers and drivers in an effort to adjust their differences.

Uncertainty on Strike Evidenced in Boston

Boston today awaited with tense anticipation the coming textile strike scheduled for Saturday night, aware that 150,000 workers in the industry might be affected, hoping that at least half of these would refuse to go out.

This hope was backed up by one large manufacturer who said that despite the seeming indifference on the part of the operators, most of them felt the situation keenly and would make every effort to continue their factories in operation, despite the strike.

Labor optimistically claimed a majority of the industry would strike. The operators hoped, if they did not feel sure, that many groups would stay and keep the wheels turning.

Any accurate estimate of the numbers affected or the numbers striking was completely impossible. Every hour today contradictory reports have come in from textile centers. One local would "probably strike" if another allied local "should decide to go out."

Such indefiniteness marked the strike reports throughout the day. In the meantime most manufacturers refused to talk, feeling the situation is changing so rapidly that no accurate opinion could be given.

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New Fall Hand Bags
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BLACK and BROWN
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Drink more milk — IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

U. S. Bar Sets Reign of Law As Main Goal for Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

method. He knows from long and close observation the effect of contaminating influences in jails and prisons. If correction and regeneration is the objective sought, this, he says, can be realized more certainly by saving the offender from the necessity of being trained and embittered in prison schools of crime.

Those who make up the great mass of society of which the offender is a part, if not actually a product, must realize that those condemned to prison, unless they end their days there, will come out again to mingle with those against whom they have transgressed. "Our prisons do not entirely protect our communities," he observed, "if men who are eventually to be discharged are turned out worse and more desperate than when they went in. Thus we find ourselves compelled to engage in the very difficult task of at once punishing men and at the same time improving their characters and capabilities."

Federal Investigator's Appeal

"It is ridiculous to think that gangsters and racketeers—a negligible minority of our population—can outwit the rest of the nation and escape apprehension if a genuine coördinated effort is made to get them," said Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice in his address.

He spoke on "Detection and Apprehension of Criminals" before the Criminal Law Section of the bar meeting.

"Let the American citizen in every community, large and small, demand certain apprehension, quick prosecution, and severe punishment for desperate criminals," said Mr. Hoover, "and we shall make marked progress against the forces of crime in this country.

Rural Improvement Needed

"Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the development of modern investigative methods and conditions in the lesser populated communities. The large cities are adequately equipped to take care of themselves in the long run, but to permit the smaller communities to be inadequately equipped is the surest way to make it easy for the dangerous criminals to continue to operate, both in and out of the larger communities.

"One might as well erect a fireproof building in the midst of an encircling group of flimsy, firetrap structures and expect that no disastrous fire will occur. Crime is no longer a local problem. Criminals travel rapidly and extensively."

When dangerous criminals are apprehended and convicted, they must be kept from escaping, Mr. Hoover warned, and must not be released to continue their depredations of society, either by parole or pardon, or by the aid of untrustworthy prison guards or clever psychiatrists.

"Too many desperate criminals are finding it possible to vanish from our 'escape-proof' penal institutions before expiration of their terms," he said.

Prevention of Crime

One of the best steps toward the ultimate solution of the crime problem may be taken in the prevention of crime tendencies in juveniles and pre-delinquents, said Mr. O. W. Wilson, chief of police in Wichita, Kan., another speaker.

"Prevention of crime among children and youth," said Mr. Wilson, "involves supervision of dance halls, clubs, pool halls, recreation centers and other points in which germs of delinquency may be planted. It also involves the handling of the problem of the maladjustment of the individual in the home, the school, or the neighborhood, either because of the faults within himself or faults in those with whom he is living or growing up.

"In such crime prevention, community coöperation can do much. Only by coördinating the activities of the many social agencies interested and actively involved in this problem can we hope to reduce the ever-increasing horde of youngsters recruited each year to a life of crime. The importance of this activity is apparent when it is realized that the criminal career of every adult criminal can be traced to some childhood delinquency."

An interesting exhibit prepared by the legal education council of the American Bar Association is on display at the convention auditorium here. It illustrates the progress made since 1921 in obtaining higher qualifications for admission to the bar in the various states.

France Moves to Halt Nazification of Saar

(Continued from Page 1)

measure and cannot be accepted as final.

Escape From Dilemma

What is now asked is that the League administration be prolonged provisionally until the European situation has sufficiently developed to make a definite choice more opportune.

A Socialist International resolution declares that the liberty of the vote will not be complete if the alternative of submission to the National Socialist Government is separation from Germany. Is there no escape from this dilemma?

"It would be a precious guarantee of the liberty of the plebiscite if from an authorized source there were a statement to the effect that if the majority decides for the maintenance of the present régime their decision may after a certain time be replaced by a fresh decision and if in the meantime assurances are given to the population that it may participate in a democratic fashion in the administration of the territory."

It is explained that according to the statute of the Saar, the League of Nations is entitled to adapt the present administrative régime in the general interest of the territory. This means that if the vote favored the League a more suitable popular constitution could be framed.

For Reconsideration

Furthermore, Article 19 of the Covenant is invoked as rendering possible a subsequent reconsideration of the plebiscite. Apparently it is hoped that an official declaration of an interested nation such as France, will be made giving promise of popular participation in the government and a reconsideration of the decision under Article 19.

It is difficult, however, to see how these assurances can be offered. They would arouse indignation in Germany. They would scarcely be in conformity with international usage. They would be regarded as an improper attempt to influence the plebiscite

The chief difficulty is that the terms of the plebiscite have been laid down by treaty and by an agreement recently reached at Geneva. Any new departure would be held to be a breach of international accords and would embitter international relations. So the die seems to be cast. Nevertheless the proposal does direct attention to the extreme difficulty of the choice placed before the Saar inhabitants.

of the plebiscite by giving the Saar the opportunity to become German in future without forcing it to choose National Socialism as the only alternative.

The negotiations just begun are understood to be with the League Council through the secretariat. If League circles approve, then the next will be to submit the project direct to the principal powers. It is probable that if a too strenuous opposition develops in the League Council, the matter will be quietly dropped.

Answer to Hitler

This maneuver offers an unexpected response to Chancellor Hitler's recent declarations that "only the Saar stands between French and German understanding." Both press and official circles have received these hints coolly, pointing out that if they were sincere, Herr Hitler has only to prove it by his acts—for instance, by deleting from his book "Mein Kampf" references to the necessary annihilation of France by the Reich.

It is of course emphasized here that the plan for the second plebiscite in the event of the Saar voting to maintain the status quo is in no way directed against Germany and that as a matter of fact it insures the Saar becoming German ultimately.

Would Be Setback

At the same time it is admitted that the proposal, if adopted, would tend to encourage vast numbers of the Saarois to vote for a temporary status quo, and that failure to obtain an overwhelming and immediate victory in the Saar would probably prove a disastrous setback to the Hitler régime.

Difficulties in the way of realizing such a plan, notably because of the almost certain opposition of Germany, are not ignored here and it is for this reason that diplomatic soundings at Geneva and in the Saar are being made with the greatest quiet and caution. Nevertheless, the French sincerely feel that their plan would provide a fairer proposition for the people of the Saar and a possible solution of what would almost surely be a very ticklish minorities problem in the territory if the Saar became German at the present time.

Geneva Believes Voters Will Welcome Plan Of Continuing Under League

GENEVA—A movement has been started by international Socialists to provide a fourth solution to the problem of the Saar where a plebiscite is to be held next January.

Under the treaty only three possibilities present themselves. The first is attachment to France; the second attachment to Germany; the third is status quo—that is continued administration of the territory by the League of Nations.

In the present circumstances it is contended that none of these solutions is satisfactory to the Saar inhabitants. Conscious of their Germanic race and traditions they cannot vote for France. Largely Roman Catholic and partly anti-Hitlerist they are reluctant to vote for the present German régime. Control by the League of Nations has always been regarded as a purely temporary

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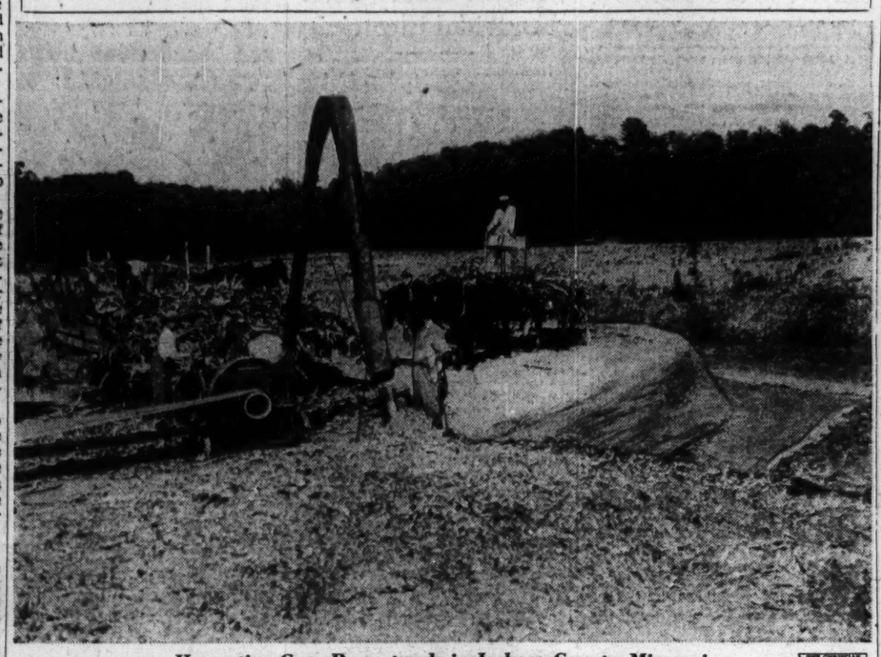

Harvesting Corn Prematurely in Jackson County, Missouri

Drought-Seared Crop Cut Up for Ensilage to Feed Stock This Winter. Trench Silos Dug to Store Crop Cheaply.

Test of Iron Pavement Planned in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30 (AP)—A new experiment in street surfacing—a 30-foot stretch of cast iron pavement on a campus avenue—will be undertaken by the University of Minnesota next month.

Described by Mr. E. W. Davis, superintendent of the university mines experiment station, sponsor of the test, as virtually skidproof, strong enough to outlast granite, brick or wood, and so easy to lay unskilled workmen can do the job, the experiment is an effort to open a new outlet for vast ore deposits in northern Minnesota.

Ford Lay-Off Shortened

DETROIT, Aug. 30 (AP)—Ford Motor Company officials said yesterday that the plant, now closed for the usual summer "vacation," would reopen next Tuesday. The seasonal lay-off, they say, is being reduced from the customary two or three weeks to eight days.

Missouri Farmers Chopping Up Corn For Winter Forage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In their efforts to save every bit of feeding value in their drought-stricken corn fields, farmers of this section of the country are cutting ensilage on a large scale.

The big cylinders, preserving the chopped-up green corn in much the same manner as sauerkraut is kept, deliver more food value from the corn than any other method except feeding the green stalks direct. With ears few and small, the silo is the only recourse of the farmer who must have winter feed from his field.

But the concrete or wooden structures are not found on every farm, and the expense of building them is not small. So the farmers are resorting to trench silos, introduced here in the last few years.

The Missouri College of Agriculture recommends a trench 12 feet wide at the top, 8 feet wide at the bottom and 8 feet deep. Such a trench will hold a ton of ensilage for every foot of its length.

The trench is dug in a well-drained location, preferably on a south slope, near feed lots or barns. The trench is filled with ensilage, well soaked with water, and is covered with the earth removed in digging it, or with straw. The results are said to be entirely satisfactory. At least, the user will not suffer the loss reported by one Jackson County farmer, whose reinforced concrete silo exploded. Excessively hot weather was believed to be the cause.

Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas has arranged with bankers for the formation of a nonprofit corporation to buy and sell stock feed, in order to keep down prices and aid in better distribution of the available supply. His plan will be put into effect at once if the Federal Government does not wish to organize such a program on a national scale, he has informed Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

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Sun., Sept. 2, and Mon., Sept. 3

FRAMINGHAM and Ret.		$ .50
WORCESTER	" "	1.00
PALMER or SPRINGFIELD	" "	1.50

Tickets good going Sun., Sept. 2, not later than 12:00 noon and Mon., Sept. 3, not later than 1:15 P. M. (Standard Time.) Returning, tickets good on same date only.

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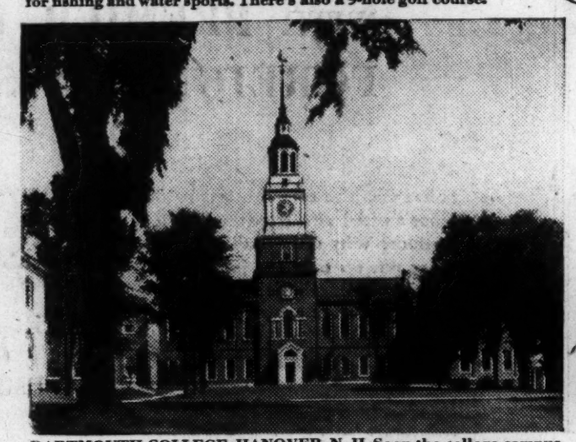

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H. Soon the college campus will be buzzing again with busy students. Why not take this opportunity to visit one of the best known of the New England colleges?

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Look over the several places of interest and fun suggested here, or ask your Socony dealer for other suggestions. He has up-to-the-minute maps that are yours for the asking.

"TOURS AND DETOURS"—a monthly publication—also at your Socony station. Posts you on exact road conditions, and on other Soconyland trips as well. Ask for it today—there's no charge. You'll be sure to find its many well-written articles full of interest and generously illustrated.

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Mobiloil

White Mountains Echo Baas of 1100 Nebraska Sheep

WAKEFIELD, N. H., Aug. 30 (AP)—Club meetings, ball games and bridge parties were listed as "postponed" yesterday as the sheep industry, absent from New Hampshire since the Civil War, returned with a prolonged "baaa."

Eleven hundred sheep from Stratton, Neb., arrived shortly after noon and the advent of the long absent wool bearers was the signal for a general holiday. The animals came from the ranch of Mr. Harry W. Klinschmidt.

Club leaders and boys vied with each other for the task of leading the arrivals from the freight yard to their future home, a mile distant. Many summer visitors also became sheep tenders, pro tem., including Mrs. Esther Jordan, president of the Malden (Mass.) W. C. T. U. The sheep were "ranged" in an enclosure five miles in circumference, in scrub oak where plenty of hay has been stored.

Prior to the Civil War, sheep raising was the chief industry in this part of the state. Several mills, now in various stages of decay, are still to be found in the vicinity. At the close of the war, old residents explained, many of the younger men moved West and the business gradually died out.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

Maine

Portland: Empire Theater, Oak Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 9.

Massachusetts

Concord: Veterans Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
Littleton: Methodist Episcopal Church, Main and Pleasant Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 9.

New York

Auburn: Osborne Hall, 25 South Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.
Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingsboro and First Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.
Niagara Falls: Gorge Terminal, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.
Saratoga Springs: Saratoga High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Sept. 9.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC speaker.....	CBS dance music.	Dance program....
5:15	"Hickory Nuts".....	Concert orchestra..	Between Book Ends	Organ Tones.....
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch...	Tales of Courage.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat.	Soloist; orch.....	Wayside Cottage..
6:00	Irish Minstrels.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	Concert ensemble.
6:15	NBC dance music....	sketches; music..	Sports; news rev'w	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round.	Musical programs.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	popular program.	"Pinto Pete".....
7:00	Drama; news; songs..	Salute program....	'Around the Town':	Baseball; news....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	Gene and Glenn...	popular variety..	Organ recital.....
7:30	NBC vocalist; orch...	After Dinner Revue	Political talk.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Jacobsen Ensemble
8:00	Soloists; pop. orch...	Vallee Orchestra;	Kate Smith; orch..	Brookline outdoor
8:15	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Schoolboy Rowe;	Talk, Dr. Pitkin..	symphony concert.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk....	Chic Sale; Lou	Leith Stevens's	Dean Road, Will
8:45	Edmond Boucher, basso	Holtz; soloists....	Harmonists	Dodge, conductor.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	"Bar X Days and	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch	Charles Winninger;	Nights," sketch..	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Hessberger's Original	soloists; skit;	CBS soloist; orch.	Melody Cruisers...
9:45	Bavarian Orchestra.	Show Boat band.	CBS Rhythm Club.	Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Artists Revue;	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Hugh Connor and
10:15	soloists; orchestra....	Music Hall: solo-	in Hollywood; so-	his orchestra.....
10:30	Palisade organ; trio..	ists and feature	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	U. S. Army maneuvers	entertainers	Rhymester; scores.	CBS speaker.....
11:00	Features; soloist.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Vera Van; orch...
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC dance music.	Ferde Grofe and	Sign off.....
11:30	Johnny Johnson and	Freddy Berrens &	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music.	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:45 WNAC, Red Sox-Braves exhibition charity game, from Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, Motion Picture Producers' and Distributors' Association program.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review, guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:30 WEEI, "The Airplane of the Future," Igor Sikorsky, designer and builder.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization from LaPrade book.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Grace Hayes, musical comedy player, in song recital.
8:00 WBZ, "Musical Keys": piano, organ, mixed octet and narrator.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn; Vivienne Segal; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Johnny Green's "In the Modern Manner"; orchestra and soloists.
9:30 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons; Morton Downey; Irene Beasley; Roy Shields's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, California Melodies: Joan Marsh; guest soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, All-Star football game between Chicago Bears, professional team, and college team, from Soldiers' Field, Chicago.
10:00 WEEI, The First Nighter sketch, "A Fractical Man," from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Spotlight Revue: Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Frank Crumit; Parker Fennelly; Everett Marshall; Eight Gentlemen from Milwaukee; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, "America, What of the Future?" Rep. Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota.

Club Women Foster Campaign to Save Mt. Kearsarge Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—Axes will never touch the wooded slopes of Mt. Kearsarge if the present campaign of New Hampshire club women succeeds. The women hope to obtain funds for purchase of the remaining 1600 acres of forest land there and give it to the State as a forest reservation, according to Mr. Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Mr. Ayres enumerates steps already taken through gift and purchase to acquire acreage on this famous mountain, situated in the town of Warner, and named for the Civil War battleship Kearsarge.

Aiding in many beautification projects about the State, federation club women, in collaboration with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, have made possible the acquisition of thousands of acres at Franconia Notch, the Lost River region at North Woodstock, and the Primeval Pines in the town of Sutton, all now belonging to the National Forest Reservation in New Hampshire.

These projects, and the present one, were fostered after Mr. Ayres had pointed out that "nothing except the forest can keep the silt on the mountains where it belongs and out of the rivers," and that mountain covering is necessary to regulate the flow of waters.

Woman Educator Serves U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Barbara N. Armstrong, associate professor of law in the University of California, has been made a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security. She was drafted by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and will act as general consultant to the committee. The university has granted her a leave of absence for the semester.

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Notch Road Opened By Venerable Truck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CHATHAM, N. H., Aug. 30—"Oscar," seven years old, most hard-working truck in the federal forestry service, so it is said, was the first traveler over the new Evans Notch road, recently opened after construction work had been completed by CCC crews.

The venerable half-ton pickup truck from Cold River CCC camp was shepherded over the road by Mr. Don Brigette, truck trail foreman.

The new road, nine miles long, will open up a more direct route between Rumford, Maine, and Conway, and will save about 45 miles of traveling between Wilead, Maine and this town—towns which are about 12 miles apart "as the crow flies."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET — Final production of South Shore Players, "Goodbye Again." Town Hall, 8:30.

DENNIS—Final production, "Big-Hearted Herbert," with J. C. Nugent. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"Diamonds Are Trumps," by Ivor Novello. With Edward Raguello. Beach Theater, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—Final production, "Two Defenceless Women," with Rita Vale. Oceanside Theater, 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Harold Lloyd in Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story, "The Cat's Paw." Fenway at 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45 Paramount at 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Pursued," with Rosemary Ames and Victor Jory.

METROPOLITAN — Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, on the stage, 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:25, 9:50. Screen feature, "Handy Andy," with Will Rogers.

KEITH'S—"Down to Their Last Yacht." Mary Boland and Ned Sparks in a musical entertainment with scenes laid in the South Seas. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS—Anna Sten in "Trapeze." 1:30, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Rome Express."

BOSTON — Adolphe Menjou in "The Human Side," with Doris Kenyon and Reginald Owen. 10:07 a. m., 12:39, 3:11, 5:43, 8:15, 10:47. Also Thelma Todd and Jack LaRue in "Take the Stand."

ORPHEUM — "Straight Is the Way," with Karen Morley and Franchot Tone. Vaudeville bill headed by Huber, the magician. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE — "Hide-out," with Robert Montgomery and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also Laurel and Hardy comedy. 12:50, 3:05, 5:30, 7:35, 9:55.

EXETER—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cockeyed Cavaliers." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also Cary Grant and Genevieve Tobin in "Kiss and Make Up."

TREMONT—"All of Me," with Fredric March, Miriam Hopkins and George Raft. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. Also "The Last Mile."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Manhattan," travel film; Krazy Kat cartoon; "Stranger Than Fiction"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN — Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Let's Try Again." 2:24, 4:57, 7:30, 10:03. Also "Cockeyed Cavaliers."

Music

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—ERA orchestra and chorus. Dean Road Playground. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Parkman Band Stand, on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ERA ATHLETIC CARNIVAL—Garvey Playground, Neponset. 6 to 8:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Museum Treasures." 11 a. m.

New Deal Experts Study 'Quoddy' Plan For Tidal Electricity

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 30 (AP)—An investigating commission and federal experts concluded yesterday that aluminum and stainless steel plants and phosphate or fertilizer manufacturies would be logical customers for power generated by the proposed vast tidal project in Passamaquoddy Bay.

Upon the finding of markets for the abundance of electric energy contemplated in engineering plans depended to a great extent whether the project would receive a federal construction loan, once turned down

Whether such industries could be brought to Eastport, base of the project, was a problem for further study.

Practical and economic aspects of the plan came in for thorough discussion today by the commission, headed by President Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin College, sitting with Maj. Philip B. Fleming, assistant to PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes, Philip M. Benton, PWA financial director, and K. F. Wingfield, PWA industrial engineer. The commission was appointed by Gov. Louis J. Brann, who also attended the meeting, held in his executive office.

Electrification of Maine railroads also was a subject discussed at the session, along with other probable markets, but no decision was reached. Another problem was whether the project, if constructed with federal money, should be a private or federal enterprise.

Mr. Dexter P. Cooper of Eastport, internationally known engineer, conceived the project 10 years ago, the original plans envisioning a much larger project involving coöperation of Canada. Canadian opposition on the grounds that fisheries along the Dominion coast would be impaired, led Mr. Cooper to confine the project to Maine waters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday; moderate northerly winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool, possibly light frost in the interior tonight; Friday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool, possibly light frost in exposed places tonight; Friday fair and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight; Friday fair and slightly warmer in the west portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Friday fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northerly winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	64	New Orleans.	76	80
Bermuda	80	84	New York ..	54	68
Chicago	54	64	Norfolk, Va..	68	76
Denver	60	86	Philadelphia.	58	74
Helena, Mont.	58	76	St. Louis ...	52	74
Jacksonville..	74	86	St. Paul	56	72
Kansas City..	62	80	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles..	62	80	Washington..	58	74
Miami, Fla...	78	90			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Aug. 30.
B—Maximum, Aug. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:25 p. m., D. S. T., height, 10 ft.
Friday, 4:59 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 8.6 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:52 p. m.

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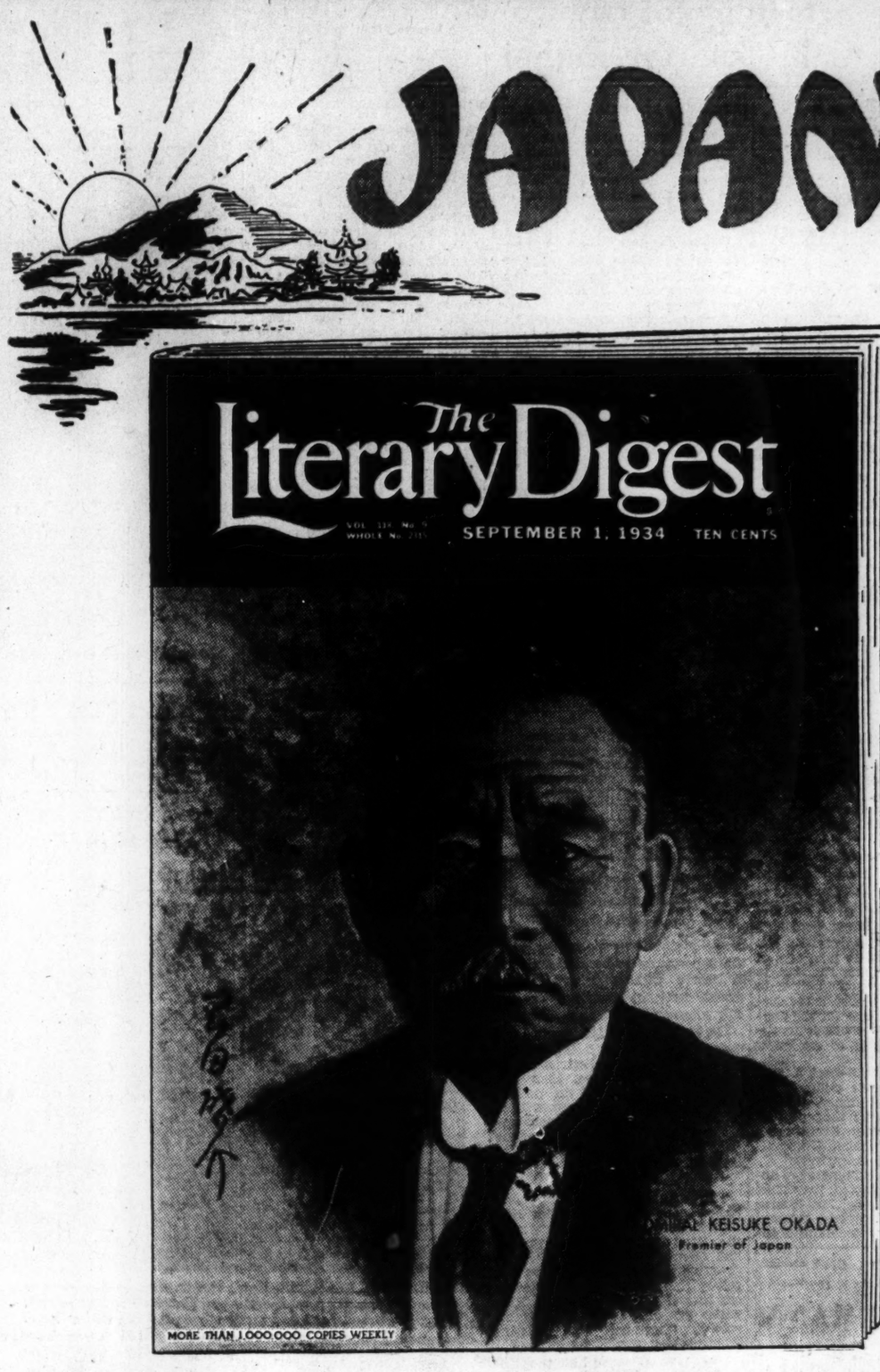

The DIGEST SCORES A

SCOOP!

PRESENTS *EXCLUSIVE* INTERVIEWS WITH PREMIER KEISUKE OKADA AND FOREIGN MINISTER KOKI HIROTA

●

What was the real motive behind Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations? Why did she disagree with other powers over the justice of her activities in Manchuria? How does her new government regard armament reduction, trade and tariff treaties, the likelihood of lasting international peace?

World stability depends on peaceful solution of problems discussed

●

Soviet-Japanese dispute over Chinese Eastern Railway analyzed

●

Upon the answers to these questions, heretofore little more than conjecture and speculation, may depend the stability and welfare of the entire world. To find the true facts, The Literary Digest commissioned Edward Price Bell, distinguished foreign correspondent, to seek out and interview the statesmen whose actions will eventually write the answers in the pages of world history.

In this week's issue of The Literary Digest, out to-day, appear complete, exclusive interviews with Japan's new Premier, Admiral Keisuke Okada, and with Koki Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is also a complete analysis of latest developments in the Soviet-Japanese dispute over the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a wrangle from which serious consequences may develop.

These interviews on the Japanese situation are the first in a series in the course of which Mr. Bell will seek from leading statesmen of all nations frank definitions of the problems which confront them in their relations with other nations. It is part of The Literary Digest's new editorial policy of giving its readers the clearest possible understanding of world economic and political conditions. Read The Digest to-day and every week for a thorough and accurate knowledge of world affairs.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

N. R. A. Reorganization Imminent, Despite 4,120,000 Gain in Employment

New York City $427,950 Cash Robbery Sets All-Time Record

Josephine Roche, Friend of Labor, Seeks Democratic Nomination for Governor of Colorado

British Broker Predicts Boom; Gives Wall Street Lively Week

Mass Production of College Graduates at Expense of Learning Criticized

Novel Pact with Cuba is First of New Tariff Treaties

Religious-Governmental Conflict in Mexico May Result in Ban on All Religious Schools

U. S. Works to Eliminate Hidden Hazards of Coastal and Inland Waters

Radio Public Gives $65,390 to Symphony Fund

New Gabriel Play Calculated to Shake Foundations of Metropolitan Opera House

Choice of Contenders Puzzles Yachting and Polo Officials

The New School of Realism in Detective Fiction

AT ALL NEWS-STANDS 10¢

The Home Forum

From a Chinese Train Window

MY CHINESE fellow travelers in the *t'o têng*, or first-class, stow their bags and knotted bundles in the racks above and settle their silken robes about them on facing seats. Most of them are pompous business men—a new in foreign clothes. The nasal chatter of a thin, sleek woman of fashion comes from a coupé at the end of the car. My ticket entitles me to a seat in one of these little cells; but I prefer the open section of the coach, where I may amuse myself by watching my traveling companions.

We begin to move away from the gray flatness and the punctuating, tall factory stacks of the big commercial city. Almost before the train has settled into its long momentum, however, we creak to a stop again, and the hustle of coolie-porters becomes apparent up and down the inclines of another station—Tientsin West. On a siding, an open flat-car is packed to suffocation with shabby coolies, some of them mere boys, watched over by a group of dirty soldiers with revolvers and bayonets. Inquiring, I find that they are raw recruits who have been drafted into the Chinese army.

Several plain-clothes detectives march through the car, as always at this place, scrutinizing us all with sinister importance. For some absurd human reason, I feel guilty under their gaze. Then the train toots out again, and I open my book. I have made the three-hour journey many times, on week-end trips to and from Tientsin, and the way back to Peking has become so familiar that I now know when to expect the landmarks which interest me.

As we rumble on into the flat, tedious plain, I glance up at the end of every paragraph to see if we are approaching the vast dike, many feet high and many feet wide, which has been erected entirely by human labor to control the seasonal floods of the Hai Ho, the river which leads from Tientsin to the Yellow Sea thirty miles away. At last it sprawls ahead of me, like the straight tunnel of a giant mole, above a low track of water. On and on it reaches, as far as can be seen from the railway. On the dull, mud-caked flat below it, men teem like insects—some of the hundreds of coolies who, with spades and wicker baskets and roughened hands, have built this great engineering monument in months of crude toil. The bare, primitive vestiges of their living are before me; straw-matting shacks, semi-dugouts in the ground, spread a thin layer of shelter over them, covering enough space to permit men to lie down in their coarse clothes and sleep wearily. Outside, stoves have been constructed of the clay earth to cook their harsh food and boil their inevitable tea.

Now the overflow of the Hai Ho, instead of holding the farmlands at its mercy, can be turned loose at will. Last summer the miles which had been condemned by the Government upon remuneration of the peasants, were like a great lake. Now the lake is gone, and the land which remains is softened with a rich silt. Farmers have come from villages miles away, putting in a hasty crop before the floods come again. In the great desolation where every *moo* of land resembles every other, each man still knows his own little plot of ground. As the train passes, one fellow is stepping off his small square with the angled stick, primitive but practical, which has served China for so many generations.

* * *

We move away from the flood-reclaimed region, but the country is still very bare. Unlike most of China, this district is not honeycombed with tiny fields and villages. The towns are several miles apart, and fairly large; while the crops stretch in vast acres of poor soil without a tree to scratch the monotony. A little road stitches its way across the landscape, and on it walks a food vendor with his two baskets swinging from the pole on his shoulder. His is a long, dull walk indeed—from one village to the next. A shaggy Chinese mongrel trots behind him. The two of them look small and lonely, there on the plain.

Not far from the great earthen dike a strip of water breaks the flatness, with a couple of sampans nudged up on the shore, and one with a sail—a lovely, dirty, tilted sail—farther downstream. It is the so-called Grand Canal, very old indeed, which makes a long, plain waterway far into the interior of China.

Once in a while the train shudders through villages—the typical little railroad settlements which are the same all over the world. There is a scrap of a main street, with people idling in front of one or two small, dingy restaurants. There are farmers in earth-stained blue clothes, visiting town from the outlying country and watching the train go by. Their donkeys, shabby and smugly patient, stand hitched to posts, resting alternate hooves and leaning their saddle-bags against the side of a mud building. In one village a gate is open to the courtyard of an inn, with the hooded "Peking carts" of travelers stowed against a wall, their shafts pointed in the air.

Grimy children stand on the station platform, gaping at the train and especially at the foreign faces in a few of the windows. They may see it pass every day, this *hua ch'ê*, or "fire cart"; but it is still as much removed from them as if it were a dragon in a fairy tale. Probably it is their dearest ambition some day to ride in it.

* * *

When we have traversed half the ninety-odd miles to Peking, the landscape gradually becomes more and more picturesque. Willows edge many a field, and there are copses of poplars and acacias. Villages are thick and cozy. The soil is better—the earth darker and the crops greener. Little paths wind through quiet fields blessed with rugged pines, and occasional marshy spots along the right of way are feathered with reeds. Blue figures bend in the fields, and mules and donkeys drag wooden plows through the soft earth. Here and there a small springtime orchard is tattered with bloom.

It is always a joy when the *Hsi Shan*, or Western Hills, raise their jagged, misty line on the left. After the flatness of Tientsin, their blue silhouette is romantically strong and beautiful. They grow bigger and clearer as the train rushes along, a challenging frieze on the landscape.

The train stops at the Fêng T'ai junction, and vendors shout on the platform with baskets of the flowers for which Fêng T'ai's rich soil is noted. We are only twenty minutes now from our terminus—the Peking station under the high red tower of Chien Mên gate. We pass a slim, ruined pagoda, and the scarred gray battlements of an outside arm of the old city wall follow along the track, medieval in their memories. Across the low outskirts of the city the indigo dome of the Temple of Heaven stands over the horizon, and the red gates of Peking rise at the points of the compass.

Peking! Those of us who love it may enter it every day of our lives, but we shall still feel the exploring, conquering thrill of Ghengis Khan every time we behold it lying before us, ancient and barbarically classic.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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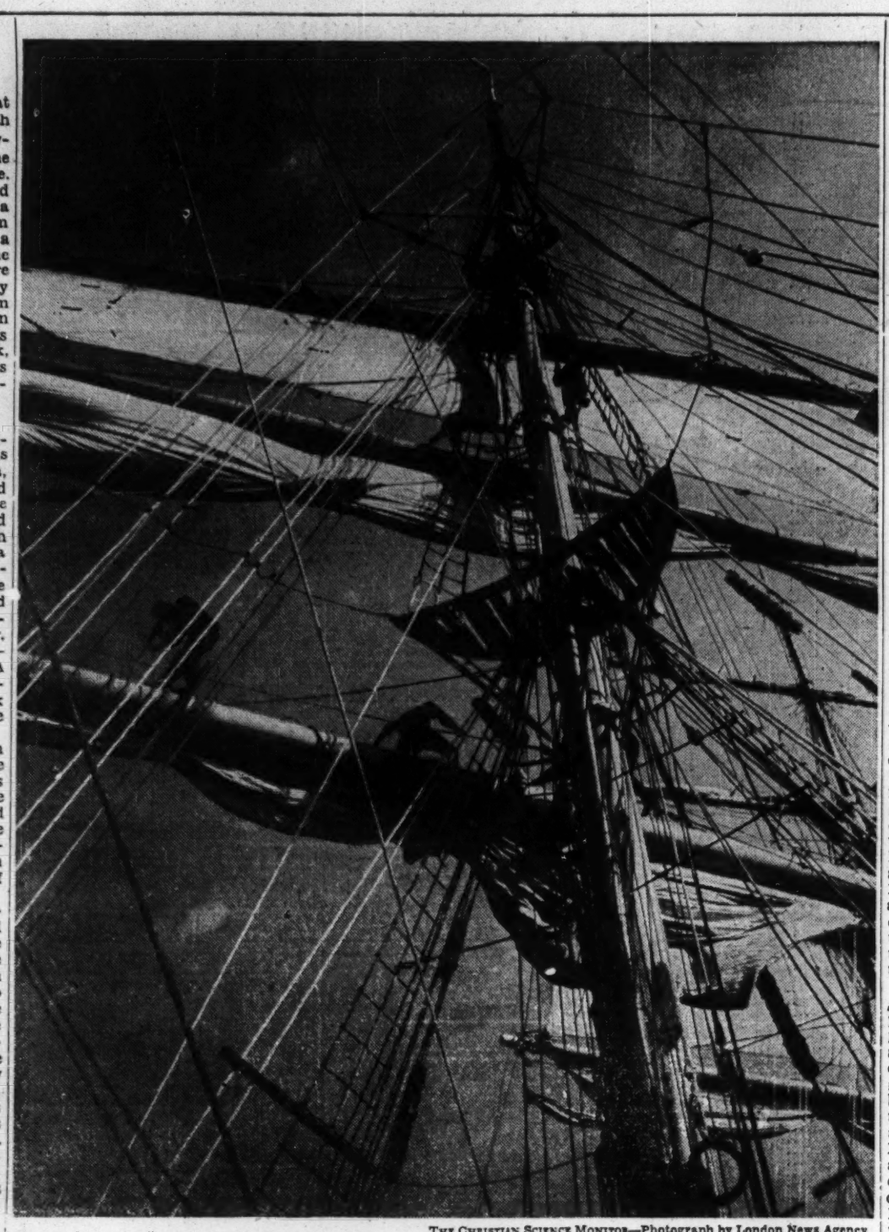

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by London News Agency

The Four-Masted Barque, Abraham Rydberg

A PICTURE of a windjammer with sails swelling in a following wind, and figured bow breasting the waves, attracted the writer's attention. Here was the Swedish barque *Abraham Rydberg*, winner of the 1933-34 wheat race from Australia, bound for Ipswich, the very place where the writer hoped to be in the near future.

Once in Ipswich town, he made for the docks and the windjammer. No need to inquire where it could be seen; for the lofty masts were easily visible, spiring above the roofs of the neighboring warehouses. In the evening sunshine the vessel lay, stern to the quay, the port side bathed in the golden light of the west. Groups of spectators stood gazing aloft in quiet wonderment. Smart, white-capped Swedish cadets strolled ashore, while others lounged about the deck.

Abraham Rydberg belongs to the Swedish navy and is used as a training ship for cadets who comprise the whole of her crew. The ship has recently completed the return voyage from Australia in one hundred and seven days, when she won the wheat race from Adelaide to Falmouth. Only once did the crew sight land during the return trip. One afternoon, off the coast of South Africa, they sighted land near Port Elizabeth.

The outward voyage can be made in faster time than the voyage home because the westerly winds give a straight run from the Cape of Good Hope due west to Australia. Sailing home, the vessel must take a course north into the Indian Ocean to escape the latitude of the westerly winds, and then use the Agulhas Stream to bring her round the south coast of Africa. Using the South-East Trades, the Atlantic is crossed almost to the coast of Brazil off the mouth of the Amazon River; then north of the Tropics, the regular south-westerlies bring the vessel across to England with her cargo of wheat for the English market.

Fog Off Iceland

It was the first August fog which was coming up, and in a few minutes the mist became everywhere equally thick and impenetrable; and about the *Marie* there was nothing to be seen but a pale white dampness, through which the daylight filtered dimly, and through which they could scarcely see the masts and rigging. "Here's the sea fog come at last," the men said.

They had long been acquainted with this inevitable accompaniment of the second period of fishing; but it meant also the end of the Iceland season, and that the time had come for them to start on their way back to Brittany.

It gathered on their beards in bright little drops, and made their bronzed faces shine with moisture; and when they looked at one another from opposite ends of the vessel, they seemed like phantoms, while on the other hand, objects which were quite near by appeared larger than ever in the dull white light. . . .

They stayed there this time ten days together, caught in the thick fog, and seeing nothing. The fishing continued good, and they were too busy to talk. From time to time at regular intervals, one of them blew on a fog-horn, which gave out a sound like the bellow of a wild beast.

And sometimes, from far in the depth of the white mist, another bellowing like it would answer to their call. . . .

And they would make conjectures as to what ship it could be, and that made an occupation for them; it seemed a sort of company for them, and they tried hard in their eagerness to see something, to look through the impalpable white muslin curtains which hung everywhere about them in the air.

Then the sound would retreat, and the bellowings of the trumpet die away and be lost in the dull distance; and they would find themselves alone again in the deep stillness, in the midst of the infinite motionless mist. Everything became impregnated with water and dripped with salt and brine. The cold became more penetrating; the sun hung still lower over the horizon; and they began to have two or three hours of real night, which closed in over them with a gray and sombre chill. Every morning they took soundings for fear lest the *Marie* might drift upon some island on the Iceland coast; but all the lines on board the *Marie* put together did not touch bottom, and so they knew that they were well out to sea in good deep water.—From "An Iceland Fisherman," by PIERRE LOTI.

Justice for Mrs. Sheridan

When Richard Brinsley Sheridan married Elizabeth Linley, a talented singer of the day, he feared that he might lose his individuality and in time be known simply as "Mrs. Sheridan's husband." Whether or not the misgivings of the author of *The Rivals* and *The School for Scandal* were realized has been decided long since by the English-speaking world. But before his two greatest works were produced, there was fame to be gained; and in the achievement Mrs. Sheridan played an important, although an easily forgotten rôle, in those days of masculine ascendency. The apprehension of her husband for his own identity was in itself perhaps the greatest tribute that could be paid to this accomplished woman.

Elizabeth Linley began her musical career early, her father being a teacher of singing, one of the most successful of that century. His children became his finest pupils, and Elizabeth was the most talented of all. Known as "the Maid of Bath," she gained prominence in her fashionable birthplace where reputations were not easily made. Without doubt her beauty and charming personality played an important part in her success, but she seems to have been a woman of remarkable character as well. The eighteenth century is notorious for its lack of moral restraint, and public opinion of the period assumed that any beauty who sang or acted professionally partook of the same general laxity. Elizabeth, however, was different, and her virtue enhanced her reputation so that she won the respect of the society in which she and her future husband were soon to move.

In the year of her marriage to Sheridan, 1772, Elizabeth was invited to sing before the King of England, George III, and *The Bath Chronicle* records in part her triumph: "April 2nd, Mr. Linley, his son, and eldest daughter were at the Queen's concert at Buckingham House. . . . The King and Queen were particularly affable; His Majesty told Mr. Linley that he never in his life heard so fine a voice as his daughter's nor one so well instructed; that she was a great credit to him, and presented him with a £100 bank note. No one attended the concert but their Majesties, the children, and one lady. It continued five hours, yet no one sat, except the two performers who played on the harpsichord and the violoncello."

After her marriage Elizabeth went to live in London, and there, because of the jealousy of her husband, she left the concert stage and devoted herself to the duties of her household. But such was her fame that popular interest would not release her. She and her husband were invited frequently to fashionable dinner-parties in the hope that she would entertain the guests with her voice. These requests, through the firm resolve of her husband, she politely but firmly declined. One of these requests was from Sir Joshua Reynolds who was entertaining lavishly at dinner and who had even gone so far as to purchase especially for the occasion a new pianoforte. When she refused to sing, Sir Joshua flew into a passion and was known to remark to a friend on the following day: "What reason could they think I had in inviting them to dinner, unless it was to hear her sing?"

Sheridan, in time, however, relented in so much that in the house in Orchard Street a music room was fitted up, and there a series of concerts, two every week, were given for the nobility, doubtless in return for the many invitations given the Sheridans by their wealthy and aristocratic friends. The concerts were a success from the start, and a "society column" of the period waxed sincerely enthusiastic when it said: ". . . . the highest circles of society were attracted to them by the talents, beauty, and fashion of Mrs. Sheridan. Entrance to them was sought not only by all the votaries of taste and admirers of musical excellence, but by the leaders of the *ton* and their followers and slaves."

Elizabeth Sheridan's triumph, one of which the world takes little cognizance, is her assistance to her husband, when his fortune was to be made and he was to be placed in the first rank of English dramatists. The work that started Sheridan on the road to success is a now little-known farce called *The Duenna*. It was presented to the theater world as a comic opera, and its conversion from farce to opera was done by Mrs. Sheridan with some slight assistance from her father, for her husband had no musical knowledge or ability whatsoever. Sheridan's success and reputation were made, he, of course, receiving all the credit; but it is significant that the booksellers to whom Sheridan sold the copyright of the farce are said to have lost money, while the songs of the opera were in their twenty-seventh edition a scant year letter, netting Sheridan a handsome return, more than the play itself.

And so Elizabeth Sheridan, beauty, talented singer, adapter, and composer, may well take her place in that legion that labored with little recognition that their husbands might mount the ladder which many try and which few succeed in climbing.

F. W. S.

An Admiral Turns Author

With the birth of the new century we arrive at a very important epoch in Burney's career. He was now in his fiftieth year; his sea career had closed; and henceforth though service afloat might be denied him, he was to devote his remaining years to the laborious, though congenial, task of writing a history of maritime discovery—in fact he set out with the definite object of becoming the historian of the South Sea, a position which he held unchallenged for over a hundred years.

It was in the year 1800 that Burney first conceived the idea of writing such a history, and when the plan of the work was submitted to Sir Joseph Banks, the friend of all geographers and the President of the Royal Society, it received his warm support and encouragement. The collection of the materials as we have said was a laborious task; it required a knowledge of many languages; a very wide range of reading; and a familiarity with the best English and foreign books on the subject; in addition there were numerous manuscripts' sources to be consulted. It was part of Burney's plan to collate every copy of every voyage that came within the scope of his work; and to rectify all the mistakes which his unique knowledge and experience of navigation in those seas enabled him to do, probably better than any other living individual. And so in the year 1800 we find him immersed in his self-imposed task. A contemporary who knew him well at this period states that at his house in James Street "the old captain was always occupied in his small parlour at a green baize table writing his folio History of the South Sea Islands."

Nevertheless, the task had its reward, and from this time onwards many famous literary men made their pilgrimage to the house in James Street, anxious to make its owner's acquaintance, and eager to share in his wit and hospitality; incidentally, as an additional attraction, it was rumoured that he was one of the finest whist players in the kingdom—and an evening at cards with the "old sea captain" was an event to be remembered, and often chronicled. The honours of the evening would be shared by his partner at the other end of the table, who later was to gain immortality at the hands of Charles Lamb, for Mrs. Burney was the original of Elia's famous essay, "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist" . . .

In February, 1803, Lamb first meets Burney at Rickman's. "I supped last night with Rickman," wrote Lamb to Manning, "and met a merry natural captain, who pleases himself vastly with once having made a pun at Otaheite in the O. language. 'Tis the same man who said Shakespeare he liked, because he was so much of the gentleman." Here then was a companion after Lamb's own heart, and the acquaintance thus begun under such happy circumstances at Rickman's ripened into an intimate and lifelong friendship.—G. E. MANWARING, in "My Friend the Admiral. The Life, Letters, and Journals of Rear-Admiral James Burney, F. R. S., the Companion of Captain Cook and Friend of Charles Lamb." (London: Routledge.)

Vacation Harvesting

(Flagstaff, Arizona)

Out of these quiet days upon the hillside
Has grown rich harvesting for years to come;
Sunset and starlit loveliness will hide
Deep in my memory; the bees' low hum
Along the mesa I shall hear again,
And glimpse the purple peaks where Hopi gods
From ancient times have dwelt. The golden plain
Where lupine bends and mariposa nods
I take with me; even the horned toads
Shall bear me company; these lizards go
Slipping before my eyes on distant roads
And these pines whisper when I hear wind blow.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

Early New England Country Places

The New Englander, like the men of the South, based the planning of places and gardens on the remembered plans of the fatherland of England. Fortunately for us, however, the memory of the old places across the Atlantic was not always accurate. Moreover, the Colonists were not ready to sacrifice their comfort in a new bleak land to the mere copying of English traditions though these were revered. Thus, fortunately, the New England places and gardens present many interesting departures and adaptations even though the "feeling" of the designs is English. Naturally enough, the adaptations which were made by New Englanders were not the same as those made by Virginians, because the climate and building materials, as well as the manners and the customs were not the same in these distant parts of our country.

If we compare the New England places of Washington's time with places in England, the New England places and gardens were in general smaller, less in cost, much less elaborate in detail, and not built for great permanency; they have not been mellowed by the centuries of time and history, or by the bland atmosphere of the Old Country. New England houses and outbuildings as a rule were not made of masonry, or exposed half-timbered work, or of brick. Wood was at hand in unlimited quantities and therefore it was commonly used for construction in New England. Retaining walls were rare. High walls for privacy were almost unknown. Courtyards, crofts, long axial vistas, and long axial approaches were rare even in the largest country places in New England.

In comparing New England places and gardens with those of Virginia and the South in Washington's time, we must remember the colder climate of New England with its long winters, the more searching winds, the lower sun, the more broken and stony soil, the less dependence upon agriculture. Under these conditions the New Englander placed his buildings near together; a widely spaced arrangement was out of the question for reason of the cold and the deep snow. . . .

Let no one think there was gloom in the gardens of this land of long winters and of consequent thrift. Far from it. When April came the earliest wild flowers were later than the common flowers of the gardens. Long before the countryside came into leaf the dooryards were blooming with the honeysuckles, the azaleas, the cornels which had been brought from England to these shores. Then followed the glory of the plum, cherry, pear, apple, lilac, and quince. Delights of this kind were later than the same delights in Virginia, but in New England they came one by one from April through June and not with a rush through a shorter season. The early New England pictures, the needlework, the May Day customs, the curious laconic poetry, even the sermons hot with a fire lacking in the sun, portray a love for gardening and for flowers which was the more intense because of the cold winters and the austere doctrine which, with all their goodness, nipped it somewhat while making it real. — ARTHUR A. SHURCLIFF, in "Colonial Gardens, the Landscape Architecture of George Washington's Time." (Washington, D. C.: United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.)

Deliverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HAPPY the man whose heart can rest,
Assured God's goodness ne'er will cease;
Each day, complete, with joy is blessed,
God keepeth him in perfect peace."

Fortunate, indeed, are those who have learned that they may turn with assurance to the heavenly Father for deliverance from the varied plights and perplexities of earthly existence! Down through the ages, countless followers of the one true God must have found consolation, courage, and deliverance in the reassuring promise: "Fear not: . . . thou art mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour."

Many and diversified are the instances recorded in the Old Testament of divine guidance and preservation of the righteous and God-fearing in times of dire distress. It is interesting to note instances of deliverance from the specific plights cited in the promise quoted above. Noah, for example, finding grace with God, rode safely in the ark with his family over the turbulent waters of the flood. Also, the waters of the Red Sea did not overwhelm the children of Israel, but parted before them, as they journeyed toward the promised land, permitting them to cross on dry land. And the three Hebrew captives, confidently trusting in God, literally were able to walk through the fiery furnace without being touched by the flames. And, walking with them, appeared a fourth, "like the Son of God."

To everyone at times comes the necessity for deliverance from discord and trouble in some form. The promise quoted is not that affliction will immediately cease to overtake those who are learning to turn to God for help, but that when affliction does overtake them God will be with them; that the waters shall not overflow them or the flames kindle upon them. Others may see the swelling waters and the raging flames, but they may not be aware of the sustaining divine presence, reiterating the loving assurance: "Fear not . . . thou art mine. . . . I am the Lord . . . thy Saviour."

Writing of her early experiences as Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy has said in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226): "I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." As a result of her courage, faithfulness, and persistence, thousands upon thousands are today rejoicing in deliverance from sorrow, sin, pain, and a multitude of enslaving conditions, and are beginning to enjoy the freedom, health, and peace of "the land of Christian Science."

Gradually, through an understanding of "Truth, the strong deliverer," men and nations are gaining confidence in God's goodness. They are learning that their refuge is in spirituality, as revealed in Christian Science. In the light of this understanding, the mutations of time and matter are shown to be false suppositions of erring human thought, without real entity, presence, or power. As Christ Jesus declared, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In right knowledge and in true education, then, is mankind's hope of deliverance from ignorance, fear, limitation, discord, disease—all error.

A striking statement of the purpose of true education occurs in a message from Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 252), "The entire purpose of true education is to make one not only know the truth but live it—to make one enjoy doing right, make one not work in the sunshine and run away in the storm, but work midst clouds of wrong, injustice, envy, hate; and wait on God, the strong deliverer, who will reward righteousness and punish iniquity." As one works toward this comprehensive goal, one's vision necessarily enlarges to include the need and possibility of deliverance from ills and handicaps hitherto looked upon as inevitable. All evils being merely phases of false material sense, Christian Science reveals that only good is inevitable. One cannot make too strong demands upon Truth, infinite Love, "the strong deliverer."

Nothing short of perfection is enough to expect, since man in God's likeness reflects the perfection of his Maker, a fact which must eventually be proved in the experience of each one of us. An understanding of God's omnipresence and of His loving guidance during every trial brings constant joy, rest, and peace, together with assurance that His "goodness ne'er will cease," as breathed in the lines quoted above from the beautiful hymn called "Peace." Applied spiritual understanding brings deliverance, assurance, abiding peace.

Seho, the Artist

I heard suddenly that there was a great living artist in Kyoto who was known all over Japan, but whose work has hardly ever been seen beyond the island. So great is the reputation of this man that his pictures are commissioned for years ahead. You write to, or you see, his secretary; you say you want a picture; you may even say that you would like one of a bird or a fish or a landscape; you deposit what you are prepared to pay and you wait. It may be four years, or six, or eight, before you see your picture, but if you wish to possess a Seho that is the only way to get one. . . .

Naturally I had a great desire to meet this man and to see his studio. We had a Japanese friend, Mr. Nitobe, who was an intimate of Seho's, and he promised to arrange it. . . .

I think the picture which impressed me the most, perhaps because it was nearer to the art of the West to which I have been accustomed, was a large landscape on the Yellow River in China. The picture was a good-sized square canvas; there was a great dun-colored, almost yellow, hillside or cliff on the edge of the river. About half-way down this was a narrow entrance to a cave with a small grass roof to shelter it, and standing near-by a little figure in a turquoise blue coat. The effect of this one point of lovely colour in the dreary yellow cliff was exquisite; the relief it gave you was like a drink of cold spring water when you are thirsty. The picture was most subtly designed and executed. Seho told us that he had seen this landscape himself, little blue figure and all, just as he had painted it.

Then there was a small *kakemono*, and on it the picture of a minute pale frog climbing out of water up a frail green reed, one tenuous leg stretching along it—the whole ethereal in colour, the essence of a hidden, sensitive life. There were, too, other studies of birds and fishes and a beautiful sketch of the sea.—DAME EDITH LYTTELTON, in "Traveling Days." (London: Bles.)

Impression

Shining like silver paper moons,
the white petunias
gleaming
in the afternoon sun
look startlingly unreal.

MILDRED NICKERSON.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Scramble to Sell Stocks, and Prices Decline Sharply

Commodity and Money Markets

Selling Flurry Sends Prices To Lower Territory

Various Influences Cited as Bearish Factors in Stock Market

By Forrest Price

There was a scramble to sell stocks today.

Just why it would be hard to say in a single sentence.

Looming labor troubles, doubt regarding early business recovery and other more or less questionable influences were cited as chief reasons for the selling.

Anyway they went down. Early weakness was followed by a brief stiffening of prices to be followed by another selling flurry and still lower prices. Partial recovery followed later.

Losses by early afternoon ranged from a point to more than 3 points for a long list of active stocks.

Total sales for the day footed up to about 650,000 shares.

Practically all groups were affected by the pressure to sell.

Petition of the railroads asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for higher freight rates brought out the precarious condition of the roads, and did not help the stocks of the carriers any.

Union Pacific dropped 3½ at one time. Great Northern preferred declined 1, Illinois Central more than a point, New York Central nearly 2. Atchison lost 2, but rallied well.

Cuban American Sugar and United States Smelting were strong.

Two points or more were lost by National Steel, U. S. Steel preferred, California Packing, Columbia Pictures preferred, U. S. Bag & Paper, American Woolen preferred and Johns-Manville before the rally started.

Westinghouse Electric, the Armour issues, Case, the Radio issues and Spiegel May Stern were weak most of the day.

Anyone in the market for bonds could get them at lower prices. U. S. Government obligations, corporate issues and some of the foreigners were inclined to sag, although trading was light.

The grain market was dull, and price changes were narrow. Cotton sold off.

Considerable interest has been aroused in the news from Washington that refinancing operations on Sept. 15 will involve the issuing of an eight-year 3-per-cent loan. It was suggested that the $1,200,000,000 4½ per cent Liberty Bonds to be redeemed Oct. 15 would be handled at the same time as the $525,000,000 1½ per cent certificates maturing Sept. 15.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Clouds again hovered over the financial markets today, and speculative enthusiasm for the recovery was noticeably restrained.

Stocks slipped under an expansion of the trading volume induced partly by the evident urge to cash in profits before the holiday. Among the unsettling factors were the recurrence of serious labor troubles, another sharp decline in the British pound and the haziness of the industrial horizon.

Rails Are Heaviest

After a rather sharp morning selling flurry, stock prices leveled off, and extreme losses of 1 to more than 3 points were reduced. The rails were the heaviest and metals steadiest. Union Pacific dropped more than 3 and N. Y. Central, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania receded fractions to around a point.

Howe Sound, Dome and McIntyre Porcupine were slightly higher, while U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and Alaska Juneau were virtually unchanged.

Du Pont, Goodyear, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, National Steel and California Packing lost about a point each.

U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, National Distillers, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Case, American Can and Consolidated Gas were moderately lower.

U. S. Steel shares did little more than trail the rest of the market in the face of the announcement of the corporation that it was eliminating Saturday as a work day for its salaried employees and, as a consequence, reducing their pay by approximately 10 per cent.

Bond Prices Lower

With trading and investment interest generally apathetic the bond market absorbed most offerings in the early dealings today at a lower range of prices.

U. S. Governments were easy, and a considerable number of corporate issues showed distinct heaviness. German Government bonds continued around the record lows established yesterday. Trading was in limited volume in all sections of the list.

The most active of the federals were Treasury 3s, off 2-32s of a point at 100.10, 3¾s of 1941-43, off 4-32s at 103.20; 4¼-3¼s off 3-32 at 102.7 and 4¼s, off 4-32s at 112.5. Home Owners Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage issues also sagged a bit.

Sellers accepted fractionally lower prices for some loans of St. Paul Railway, Goodyear Tire, International Telephone, American & Foreign Power, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Phillips Petroleum, Southern Railway, Union Pacific and Western Union.

Prime issues like American Telephone 5s and Santa Fe were traded in small volume at the closing levels of yesterday. Texas Corp. 5s and National Dairy Products 5¼s were a trifle lower.

There was little trading in the foreign obligations, and prices were not widely changed from yesterday. The Reich 5½s sold in a range of 26¾-27. Canada 4s improved a little on a moderate turnover.

Associated System's Gross Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Total gross operating revenues of $96 221,995 are reported by Associated Gas & Electric System for the 12 months ended July 31 in a consolidated statement just released. This is $1,439,451, or 2 per cent, above the figure for the previous year. The increase is due almost entirely to revenues from electric sales,

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 30	Last Aug. 29
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1800	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	300	25¾	24½	24½	26¼
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	8	8	8	..
7⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	4	4	4	..
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
23⅞	17	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	6500	19	18⅜	18⅜	19
5¼	2	..	Alleghany Corp	400	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	800	131¼	120½	130	131
23⅞	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	800	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	200	46	46	46	48
38⅝	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	39¼	39½	39½	40
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	300	15½	15	15	16⅝
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	900	9½	9	9½	9
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	24	23½	23½	24⅛
107¾	80¼	4	Am Can	1800	98¼	97¼	98	98
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17⅝	17	17	..
60⅜	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	200	59⅛	59½	59⅜	59½
62⅛	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	3400	28⅛	27½	28	28⅜
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1400	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅞
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9	9	9	..
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13	13	13	13
10	3½	..	Am Ice	300	4	4	4	4¼
11	4¾	..	Am International	1000	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅛
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
36⅜	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	100	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	19
10⅛	3⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	800	9¼	8½	9¼	8¾
27⅝	23	..	Am Metal	1000	19⅜	18⅞	18⅝	19⅜
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	100	25	25	25	..
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	13⅛	13	13	13¼
29½	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	15	14⅞	14⅜	15¼
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	3500	13¾	13¼	13⅜	14
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	17½	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	90	20	20	20	20
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4700	37¾	36⅝	37⅛	37¾
96⅛	71¼	..	Am Smelt 6% pf	300	94¼	93½	93⅝	..
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	14½	14½	14½	15⅛
72	46	2	Am Sugar fRef	100	66½	66½	66½	67
121⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	121½	121	121	..
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3300	112	111	111	111⅜
18⅛	7	1	Am Wat Wks & E	900	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	17
17⅞	7	..	Am Woolen	400	8¾	8½	8½	9
83¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	900	45½	42½	45	46
9⅛	4¼	..	h Am Writ Pap pf	100	4	4	4	4
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	5
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4500	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
34⅞	26⅛	1½	Archer Daniels	800	34½	34⅜	34⅜	34¾
94⅞	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	95	94¼	94¼	94⅜
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	38400	6½	6	6¼	6½
62¾	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf	4500	62⅜	61	61¾	62⅜
76⅛	54	..	Armour Ill pf pf	2800	75	74⅜	74⅝	75⅜
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	300	5	4¾	4⅞	5
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	10⅜	9⅞	10	10½
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	4600	50⅜	49	50¼	51
90	70¼	5	Atchison pf	100	78½	78½	78½	..
54½	20¼	..	Atl Coast Line	600	29¼	28	28	30
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	700	25⅛	24⅞	25	25¼
55½	35¼	2	*AtlasPowder	200	49½	49½	49½	50
103¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
35⅞	15½	2f	Auburn Auto	2900	24⅛	23¼	23⅜	24⅛
10⅞	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
			—B—					
16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	33	33	33	34
24	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2800	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅝
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	18½	19⅛	19⅛	19¾
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	1400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	3200	19½	18½	19	19
69	58	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	12¾	12¼	12¾	12⅞
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	100	32	32	32	..
49½	25¼	1¾b	Bethlehem Steel	9300	29⅞	29	29½	29⅝
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	400	66¼	64½	64½	67
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
63¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	57½	57½	53½	55⅜
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	40	83	83	83	83
78¼	19¾	1.60f	Borden	1100	26	25¼	25½	25⅞
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	700	22	21¾	22	22⅜
19⅝	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2900	17¼	17	17¼	17½
44⅞	28¼	75b	Brooklyn Man T	1200	43⅜	42½	43⅜	43¾
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	60	60	60	58⅞
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	300	5	5	5	5¾
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	3300	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	25½	25	25	26⅜
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	300	9	8¼	8¼	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	600	12¼	12	12	12
3⅞	1⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
33¾	13¾	..	Byers	600	17¾	16⅞	17	18½
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	*1½	Calif Packing	3200	42	40⅜	41⅜	42¾
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	16½	16¼	16½	16½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	14⅜	14	14¼	14½
38⅛	28⅛	2	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	..
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
86⅜	35	..	Case Thresh	2400	42½	41¼	41¾	42
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	50	62½	62½	62½	..
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
44⅞	17⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1700	20⅞	20½	20⅝	21
4	1	..	h Celotex vtc	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
22⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	70	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
7⅜	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	5⅝	5½	5½	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake & Corp	1100	40½	40¼	40½	40¼
32½	24	1½	Chicago Flexitor	400	25¼	25	25	26
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	3600	40¾	39½	40⅛	39¾
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	44¼
8	1⅜	h	Chi & E Ill pf	500	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
2½	2	..	Chi & Gt West pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2800	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	2900	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6¾
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	600	12¼	11¾	12	12⅜
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	19
6½	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	3200	29⅜	28⅜	28⅝	29½
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	110	12	12	12	..
60⅜	29¼	*1f	Chrysler	24800	33⅝	32⅜	33	33⅞
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	78½	78½	78½	79⅛
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vsc	200	½	⅜	⅜	..
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
21⅞	8¾	*.80b	Clark Equipment	300	15	15	15	..
18⅛	9⅜	.80	Colgate-Palm-P	1700	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	15
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	600	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2200	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅞
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	66	66	66	..
34¾	21⅛	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	2200	31¼	29¼	29¼	31¾
77¾	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	68½	67¾	67¾	69
35⅝	18¾	1	Comm Credit	2400	28½	28¼	28¼	29½
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	56⅜	56	57	57½
36¾	15⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	5400	21	20½	20¾	21¼
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	7200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
52¾	22½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	37¾	37	37¾	37½
2	1.60	*2	Congoleum Nairn	700	29	28½	28¾	29
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	100	11½	11½	11½	13¾
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	6300	28½	27⅝	28	28
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	89
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	5600	9	8⅜	8⅜	9
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Oil Cp pf	400	4½	4¼	4⅜	4
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	1900	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	100	9	9	9	9⅛
8⅜	3⅜	..	Container B	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	7½	7	7	..
3⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	1	1	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	52	52	52	51
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	900	81¾	81	81	81¼
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	28¼	27⅞	28	29
22¾	15⅞	.25b	Cont Oil	3500	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18½
51	17¼	4	Corn Exchange	150	47¾	47	47	47¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1400	61¼	61	61¼	61¾
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	600	6	5¾	5¾	6⅛
35	25	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¾
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	600	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	24¼
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	20½	20¾	20¾	21¾
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6100	9	8	8⅞	8¼
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	630	65	62¼	64½	62¾
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	51¼	51	51¼	51½
20⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	100	18½	18½	18⅝	19
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	8½	8	8⅜	8½
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..
90	68½	8	Cushman 8%	10	77½	77½	77½	..
21⅝	11	..	Cutler Hammer	500	16½	16¼	16½	16½
			—D—					
34⅛	10¼	..	Deere & Co	900	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	17
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	200	41	40	41	42½
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	2400	17¼	16½	16⅝	17⅜
64	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	67½	67½	67½	..
28½	21⅜	1	Diamond Match	400	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1400	45½	44½	44½	44½
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2300	18⅜	17½	17⅝	18½
110	100	8	Duplan Silk pf	10	102	102	102	..
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	3400	90⅝	89¼	89¾	90⅜
125	115	6	du Pont deb	200	124	124	124	124
106	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	105	105	105	105½
			—E—					
12⅜	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	6	6	6	6¼
101⅜	60	4	Eastman Kodak	800	99	98⅜	98⅜	100
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	140	140	140	139
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	500	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6400	21½	20¼	21¼	21¼
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	95	95	95	..
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	600	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & MuMs Ind	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¾
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	9⅛	9	9	9½
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	10½	9⅞	9⅞	11
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	38	38	38	..
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
63	49	3	Endicott Johnson	300	49	48	48	50
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	126	126	126	126
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15	15	15	..
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Blg	600	5¾	5	5¾	..
24¾	10⅛	..	Erie RR	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
28⅛	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	..
23	11	..	Erie pp 2pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	2300	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞	18⅝
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	40	4½	4½	4½	..
			—F—					
12⅛	4	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6	6	6	6
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	27½	27	27	..
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	15¼	15¼	15½	15¾
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64	64	64	64
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	400	3½	3⅜	3½	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	500	9	8¾	8¾	9
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	900	12	11½	11⅞	12
50⅝	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	500	30	29½	29½	29¾
			—G—					
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11	11	11	..
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	30	1	Gen Am Trans	200	34	33¾	34	35
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	17½	17	17¼	17½
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
10½	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	7	6⅞	7	7⅜
6¼	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	3⅛
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	5300	19½	18¾	19¼	19¼
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	3000	30¼	29⅞	30	30
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	300	14	13¾	14	14
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	58¼	58¼	58¼	58½
115	103	6	Gen Mills pf	200	112	112	112	..
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	30000	30	29⅜	29½	30
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	100¾	100½	100½	101
6⅞	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	10	18¼	10⅜	18¼	18½
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	27	27	27	..
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	900	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	62½	62½	62½	62½
6⅜	2¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	800	28¼	34¾	24⅝	25¾
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	30	103	102¾	103	103¾
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2000	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 30	Last Aug. 29
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	18⅝	18	18	18⅝
18	8	..	Goodrich	1500	11⅜	10¼	10½	11
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	300	43	43	43	43
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2400	23⅜	22½	22⅞	23¾
86¼	64	*4	Goodyear 1pf	300	70	70	70	..
11⅝	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	5¼	5	5½	..
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	100	2	2	2	2
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	300	7	7	7	..
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	1000	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	2500	15½	14¾	15¼	15¾
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1900	30½	29¾	30½	29¾
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	40	115	114½	115	113
16¼	5	..	Gulf Mobile & N	200	7	7	7	7¼
15¾	12	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
			—H—					
8½	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	900	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4½
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	1200	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
24¾	13	.50b	Harbison2Walker	400	15½	15½	15½	16
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
96⅞	81½	8	Hazel Atlas	400	84½	84½	84½	85¼
12⅛	5¼	..	Hercules Motors	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
81⅜	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	77⅛
10¼	1¾	..	Holland Furnace	500	6¾	6¼	6¼	7
6⅜	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	400	4	3⅛	3⅛	4⅛
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	300	17	17	17	18
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1500	54¼	53	53½	53¼
12⅛	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
24½	6⅛	..	Hudson Motor	1500	8⅞	8½	8⅝	9⅛
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	1700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—I—					
35⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	1500	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	17½
30½	19

Commerce and Finance

Hoarders Force the Price of Gold to New High in London

Business and Industry

Bar Gold Price Reaches 140s. 3d. In London, Record

Buyers Think That a Fresh Boost in American Offer for Gold Is Pending

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The price of bar gold today reached a record of 140 shillings, 3 pence ($35.30) a fine ounce—an increase of 10½ pence a fine ounce over yesterday's price, and 3 pence above the previous gold record set Feb. 5.

Gold purchasers bought an amount of the metal valued at £345,000 ($1,736,643.75), although the price included a premium of 26½ pence over the dollar and 7 pence over the French franc.

Speculators have been buying gold recently for hoarding purposes, and foreigners have been especially heavy purchasers on the allegation that they mistrust their own currencies.

Speculators likely also hold to the belief that the United States eventually will offer a higher price for gold than the price of $35 a fine ounce which President Roosevelt announced in February.

Recent gold shipments from South Africa and India have been much more restricted of late in the belief that a higher price eventually may be obtained. The persistent daily demand in London for gold has brought out for resale some of the gold hoardings. Experts have estimated these hoardings to total around £200,000,000—about $1,008,000,000.

London is the only financial center in the world where there is an organized market for gold as distinct from markets afforded by treasuries and central banks. It is open to all comers, buyers and sellers.

Before Britain went off the gold standard on Sept. 21, 1931, the price was, of course, practically determined yb the Bank of England, with its fixed buying and selling prices varying between 77s 9d and 77s 10½d.

The suspension of the gold standard in Britain released the London price and it immediately rose to a premium. Britain did not ban exports, only the convertibility of its currency into gold. The top price for 1931 was 126s 10d, recorded on Dec. 8, and it remained around that level till President Roosevelt began his campaign to put up the world price, a campaign which came to a head last Feb. 1, when the Treasury offered to buy gold from all comers at $35 an ounce.

Secretary Morgenthau last week denied the rumors in London that a fresh rise in the American price of gold was imminent.

Declares Common Stocks Best Hedge

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—"American common stocks will tend to rise at least as much, in the long run, as the dollar depreciates," the Annalist declared today in the second of a series of articles by E. W. Axe and R. E. Houghton on "What May Happen to the Investor Who Neglects the Danger of Inflation."

"Although the danger of inflation is great, the investor is not without means of protection," says the article. "The fund which suffers the most severe loss in an inflation period is the one that remains entirely in cash or in obligations payable in cash. What is ordinarily the safest thing becomes in such a period the most hazardous. Financial values are reversed and what is under normal financial circumstances the most reckless and dangerous speculation may in a period of inflation become the safest and most conservative course. It is important for the investor to remember that during an inflationary period he cannot apply the principles which he has been accustomed to follow under normal circumstances. The one thing that certainly will not work is the thing which all his life he has been accustomed to regard as the most conservative course."

Wall Street Changes Tune on Morgenthau

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 30

WEAKNESS of the pound sterling and strength of the gold currencies in terms of the dollar confused Wall Street yesterday.

It was clear that important financial circles here were inclined to agree with the interpretation in London that Secretary Morgenthau's remarks Tuesday were anything but inflationary, despite the effort of some quarters in Paris to find inflationary implications in the Treasury Secretary's statement that it was proposed to use the profit from gold devaluation, ultimately, to reduce the public debt.

It was recalled that use of the profit from gold devaluation to reduce the public debt would be following in the footsteps of the French Treasury, when the franc was devalued in 1928. That step was regarded in France then as of a distinctly "sound money" nature.

More Leisure But Less Pay for The Steel Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—The United States Steel Corporation, which has given its employees two wage and salary advances since Jan. 1, 1933, that put their earnings back approximately on the 1929 level, announced a 10 per cent pay cut today for its white-collar workers, effective Sept. 1.

The pay cut was announced ostensibly as an "adjustment" to take place simultaneously with the elimination of Saturday work. It will affect about 20,000 of the company's 130,000 employees, it was estimated, and cancels a 10 per cent increase which became effective for the salaried group on March 1.

While it was expected in steel circles that other large concerns in the industry would follow the United States Steel Corporation's lead in cutting the pay of their employees, surprise was expressed that the cut was ordered in the face of steadily advancing living costs and the prospect of even more considerable increases in prices in the next few months.

"In view of the present basis of operation Saturday work is irregular and unsatisfactory," the announcement said. "The United States Steel Corporation has, therefore recommended to its subsidiaries that effective Sept. 1, and at least until marked improvement in operations takes place, Saturday work for salaried employees be eliminated and salaries adjusted accordingly. This will involve a decrease of approximately 10 per cent for all salaried classes affected."

Larger Production At Packing Houses

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Government purchased cattle not included, production of packing house commodities at slaughtering houses in the United States in July was 4½ per cent over the 1924-1934 average for the month.

The total volume, the Seventh Federal Reserve District report on business conditions said today, was 4½ per cent over June, 3½ per cent over a year ago, and 14½ per cent over greater than the 10-year average.

Without the Government purchased cattle, production was slightly less than in June and 5½ per cent under a year earlier.

Total value of sales billed to domestic and foreign customers in July were 2 per cent smaller than in June and 28 per cent below the 10-year average, but were 13½ per cent above a year ago.

Pay rolls showed a marked improvement over a year ago, being 5 per cent above June in number of employees, hours worked, and total wage payments. Export shipments decreased further during the month.

Gold Leaves California—That's News, Not to Mention the Way It's Done

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (AP)—One of the great movements of gold in the history of the world was under way today.

Ingots of the yellow metal, variously estimated as worth from $1,500,000,000 to $2,50,000,000, were en route to the Denver mint from the San Francisco mint under a heavy guard of picked soldiers.

While machine guns bristled from near-by buildings, fire truck searchlights flooded the area, and hundreds of soldiers, postal inspectors and city police surrounded the mint, a dozen mail trucks backed up to a temporary loading platform at the side of the old stone structure last night to take on their precious cargo.

When all were loaded, each with a ton of gold, they moved as a caravan, heavily guarded and with powerful searchlights lighting the way, to the depot where the metal was placed in three mail cars.

For hours this procedure was repeated. Finally the last ingot of gold, at least in the present shipment, apparently had been moved.

Officials declined to disclose the hour of departure of the special train. Presumably it left for Denver as soon as it was loaded.

Besides the three mail cars, the train had two Pullmans for the postal inspectors and soldiers. George Austin, veteran postal inspector, was in charge of the train.

Sensing something unusual was taking place because of the uniformed men swarming about the mint, a crowd quickly gathered, but was such as "brother can you spare a dime?" and "How's for a souvenir?"

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, in ordering the transfer, said it was being made because of the "earthquake hazard."

With official comment lacking, another reason advanced for the transfer was that it is the first step in anticipation of building a new mint here. A $1,500,000 structure, equipped with every modern safety device will supplant the 60-year-old stone building.

Milwaukee Eludes Federal Hoarding Regulations

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30 (AP)—The City of Milwaukee, eluding a federal ordinance, today had $200,000 in $20 bills, the first of a $2,500,000 cash fund, in a safe deposit vault.

Dr. John W. Mudruch, city treasurer, explained the money was being stored away to meet nearly $2,000,000 in bonded debt payments due Jan. 1.

When the city several weeks ago sought to exchange its check for $1000 and $5000 bils for safe deposit storage, the Federal Reserve Bank refused to comply with the request, interpreting the plan as a form of hoarding, violating the 1933 Roosevelt decree.

Dr. Mudruch said the city would continue to put aside from $100,000 to $200,000 in $20 bills every few days. Officials doubted whether federal officials would interfere with the plan adopted to escape the state's 2 per cent insurance assessment on public deposits.

France Stands As Chief Factor In Empire's Trade

Further Development, in View of Natural Limits, Awaits Capital

Inasmuch as the future of France, as the financial leader of those countries still adhering to the old gold standard, is a matter of international concern, the following article—the third and last of a series—by an authority who has spent many years in an official study of French finance, is timely.

By R. M. Stephenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the foregoing discussion the colonies have been considered as contributors to the foreign trade of France. From the standpoint of the trade of the colonies. France is, of course, with few exceptions, the principal factor. Of imports into the colonies, the mother country usually supplies well over half and in the case of Algeria, Tunisia and Madagascar the share of France runs between 70 and 80 per cent. Only for those colonies such as Somaliland, establishments in India and Oceania, and St. Pierre-Miquelon, which by their geographical location are particularly dependent on neighboring countries, and for the mandates. Togo, Cameroon and Syria, where the lack of preference to French trade leads to greater diversification, are foreign sources the more important.

Limitations of Trade

As a destination of colonial exports, though the same limitations to some extent apply, because of preferences generally conceded to goods from the colonies, France is in an even more dominating position. Only in the case of the establishments in India, Somaliland, Syria, and St. Pierre-Miquelon does the French share fall below 20 per cent, and in some instances, as Gaudaloupe, Martinique and Reunion, France takes practically the entire export. Of Algerian exports, 90 per cent, and of Tunisian and Moroccan, 60 to 70 per cent, go to France.

The natural limitations on the extension of Franco-Colonial trade have been pointed out. The question with which the forthcoming conference must deal is what, under the circumstances, can be done to promote this trade.

Current low prices for colonial products have tended to discourage the planters and it is felt that steps must be taken to secure them a steady and profitable market, both for the sake of the welfare of the colonies themselves and, indirectly, in the interests of the important market they offer for French exports. This is all the more difficult when producers in France, similarly suffering from the low level of prices and weakened demand, are in some cases agitating for protection from colonial competition.

It is hard to see how French imports from the colonies can be greatly increased when a large share is already admitted duty-free and much of the rest enjoys a decided preference over similar goods of foreign origin. Doubtless something can be done in the way of further reductions in rates of duty applicable to the colonies and in the liberalizing of existing quotas but the effects of such measures would be relatively unimportant.

The more obvious means of extending colonial preferences, especially in view of the competition of colonial goods with domestic production, is by raising still further the tariff and quota barriers against competing goods of foreign origin. This would assure an even greater portion of the French market to domestic and colonial producers. Against such action, however, is the unwillingness of the Government to take steps tending to a further rise in prices which are regarded as uneconomically high already, and the elimination of foreign competition could only have that effect. There is, furthermore, a strong element in France who feel that quota restrictions have already gone too far and that French exports are suffering as a result.

Effect on United States

The extension of the French market in the colonies, is primarily a question of their gradual economic development and the building up of a greater purchasing capacity. As yet the problem of the protection of local industry has not seriously arisen and French manufacturers enjoy so large a preference that there is probably little to be gained by increasing it. There is, in fact, already considerable opposition in Algeria to the effects of the application of current import quotas on local business. In a few instances, where, as in the case of Japanese cotton goods, French markets have been hit by foreign competition, further restrictions on foreign imports are indicated. On the whole, however, there appears to be little of immediate effect that can be done to increase the sales of French goods in the colonies.

The United States does not appear to be greatly concerned in the outcome of French efforts to strengthen relations with the colonies. Last year our exports to the French Colonies, chiefly to North Africa and the West Indies, were valued at $11,500,000 and our imports from them at $5,300,000. Our actual trade, because of transshipments, is doubtless considerably greater than the statistics show. As our sales to France are primarily of raw materials and manufactures which the colonies cannot supply, further favors on the part of France to colonial products cannot greatly affect us.

On the other hand, it is unlikely that steps will be taken further restricting to any serious extent our sales to the colonies. Whatever may be accomplished to relieve depression in the colonies or permanently to strengthen their economic position will proportionately increase their general capacity as markets.

Business Now Looks to Spring For Recovery to Get Under Way

Scanning Horizon of Autumn Prospects Begins Next Week, but, Though Seasonal Spurt Expected, Credit Expansion Lags

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Starting next week, business will anxiously scan the horizon for signs of the bruited autumn recovery.

October is usually the peak month of the year for the movement of freight over the railroads, and the peak of autumn for industrial activity generally.

Statistics for the first week of September are distorted by the Labor Day holiday, but thereafter, if business is to follow the usual seasonal pattern, steady improvement into October at least is expected.

Ever since 1929, the response of business to the seasonal impulses has been erratic. Until 1932, autumn upturns were virtually wiped out by the downward rush of depression.

Seasonal Upswing

There was something resembling a moderate seasonal upswing in the fall two years ago, but the pattern was again distorted in 1933 by the speculative boom of the summer. The boomerang which followed the boom had arrived by autumn.

This year, however, has seen a somewhat more than seasonal lull during the summer, and while there are numerous abnormal influences at work, the seasonal impulse which normally follows Labor Day is expected to make itself felt in some degree.

It is true that the heavy industries, such as steel, are rather stagnant. Construction, save for public projects, is extremely dull. But it is normally the consumers' goods, or lighter lines, that contribute most to the autumn quickening. Winter and Christmas merchandise is manufactured, stocked and sold.

Most analyses of the autumn business prospects this year lean rather heavily on Government spending to provide motive power.

Furthermore, some analysts suggest that in view of the pronounced lull in August, the autumn upswing may not get under way as rapidly as expected, and may carry on until somewhat later than usual.

Summer Quiet

Nevertheless, the summer quiet has improved the position of many lines by giving them a chance to work off inventories. This is believed to be particularly true of textiles. So some manufacturing lines, once the movement gets under way, it is suggested, many experience rather better recovery than surface indications now foreshadow.

It is true, of course, that things have not developed during the last few months as the more optimistic observers had hoped. The drought altered the situation considerably. A pronounced rise in railroad costs, unaccompanied by compensating improvement in traffic, blocked the big renovation movement which some thought the carriers would by now be launching, and which would have given a decided boost to several of the heavier industrial lines.

Hopes for a wider business recovery are now being directed to next spring. It is possible that by then the big potential expansion of credit which has been discussed so long may begin to move. Some of the remaining maladjustments in the building situation may have been rectified. March, sometimes April, in any case, is usually the biggest month of the year for steel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A sizable jump in direct federal loans to industries—now lagging far below expectations—was forecast yesterday by government officials as an accompaniment of an anticipated fall business upturn.

Under their analysis, the desire of business men to profit by the generally predicted autumn upturn would create a demand for capital which would be reflected also in an increased total of bank loans.

In the two months the Reconstruction Corporation and the Federal Reserve Banks have been lending directly to industry, a total of but $15,000,000 has been advanced out of a $580,000,000 maximum authorized by Congress.

The bulk of the loans, approximately $8,410,000, were from the RFC, which may lend a total of $300,000,000; the Federal Reserve banks have advanced more than $6,000,000 out of a total authorization of $280,000,000.

Various reasons have been assigned for the lag. Some business men have entered the contention that the plan has defeated itself because the collateral and other requirements are too severe.

RFC officials replied that, on the other hand, the cause was generally good business conditions and the ability of business men to meet their capital requirements through their own banks.

News Notes—The Netherlands

Capital Market—Dutch investors refused to accept the whole of the issue of Province North Holland 3½ per cent conversion loan to the amount of 56,000,000 florins ($38,000,000) at 97½ per cent. The bank syndicate in charge of the issue had to take over a large part of the loan. This experience led a number of municipalities and provinces to return to the 4 per cent type, issued at par or slightly above par. Investors want higher interest.

* * *

Trade—The slight improvement in the trade movement of the Netherlands is illustrated by the statistics for the first half of 1934. Imports amounted to 11,205,277 metric tons, against 11,054,845 metric tons for the first half of 1933, while exports rose from 6,246,524 tons in 1933 to 6,581,220 in 1934. The value of imports declined from 563,000,000 florins ($375,000,000) to 538,000,000 florins ($353,000,000), and that of exports from 355,000,000 florins ($237,000,000) to 338,000,000 florins ($225,000,000), or by 5 per cent. But the volume of exports increased by just about 5 per cent.

* * *

Java Bank—As regards the economic conditions in the Dutch East Indies, the annual report of the Java Bank strikes a more optimistic note. The bank's position remained strong, and a dividend of 9½ per cent, as compared with 8½ per cent for the previous year, was declared.

* * *

Empire Policy—There has been a tendency in certain circles to advocate the necessity of the Dutch East Indies following a monetary policy different from that of the Netherlands, which would be tantamount to going off gold. The reason would be that Netherlands India produces staple commodities like rubber, tobacco, sugar, tea, etc., which are seriously affected by competition from countries with depreciated currencies. The Java Bank, however, is more strongly opposed to such policy than ever before. Moreover, the balance of trade in 1933 showed an export surplus of 180,000,000 florins ($120,000,000), the decline of exports having been more than compensated for by the reduction of imports.

* * *

Conversion Loan—The Netherlands Government has been planning for some time a big Dutch East Indian conversion loan of about 700,000,000 florins ($470,000,000), to be floated at about 3½ per cent. This would lighten the burden of expenditure for the Government considerably. Seeing, however, that investors have been reluctant to buy the 3½ per cent type of bonds, it is anticipated that this conversion will be postponed for some time or be effected at a slightly higher rate of interest.

* * *

Unemployment—As regards unemployment in The Netherlands, this remains at about 300,000, with a tendency to increase during recent weeks. It is hoped, however, that some 50,000 workers will be given employment under the "60,000,000-florin plan," which was designed by the Government to assist in the execution of new public works and which was recently adopted by Parliament.

Wheat Exports Keep Up for Current Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Aug. 25, totalled 3,571,308 bushels, as compared with 3,864,462 bushels in the previous week and 3,576,161 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 26,560,474 bushels, as against 25,782,825 bushels for the same period a year ago.

Corn exports for this week were nil, compared with none in the preceding week and none last year. For the season, corn exports totaled 1000 bushels, as against 19,000 bushels for the like period in the previous year.

Studebaker Earns $32,306 During Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 30—Studebaker earned $32 306 from operations during the quarter ended June 30, according to the consolidated profit and loss statement and balance sheet made public today by the receivers.

FHA Is Supported In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 30—The Federal Housing Administration's program to lend money to property owners for repairs and improvements is receiving very encouraging support by South Carolina banks, according to Mr. Lawrence Pinckney, of Charleston, state director of the FHA, while on a tour of this section.

"Banks in Charleston, Greenville, Columbia, Spartanburg, Anderson and Rock Hill have informed me they will coöperate, and I expect to have 100 per cent support for the plan in this State shortly," he declared.

The state director urged those interested to take early advantage of the FHA plan to provide funds for loans to property owners. "This plan is very important," he declared. "It is bound to have marvelous results, since the placing of so much money into circulation will benefit business, dealers in building materials and other articles used in home and property improvements; it will start additional capital flowing into the channels of all business whether they sell materials or not. It also will aid employment by providing work for painters, carpenters and other workers."

Up 1.2 P. C., Food Prices Go to High Level Since 1931

Largest Increase Over Any Two-Week Period This Year, Says Lubin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Retail food prices advanced during the past two weeks to the highest level reached since Dec. 15, 1931, according to an announcement made today (Tuesday) by Commissioner Lubin of the United States Department of Labor.

"The bureau's index number recorded the largest increase over any two weeks' period in the present year with a rise of 1.2 per cent," Mr. Lubin said. "The current advance places the retail food price level at 111.8 per cent of the 1913 average. They are 30½ per cent below their 1926 average when the index was 160.6. The current index shows an accumulated rise of slightly more than 4 per cent since April 24, when the present increase began. The index on that date was 107.3."

"As compared with the index of 90.4 for April 15, 1933, the low point reached since prewar days, current retail food prices are up by more than 23½ per cent. They are 4.7 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of a year ago, and approximately 11 per cent above the level of two years ago, when the indexes were 106.7 and 100.8, respectively.

"The price rises during the past two weeks were widely scattered. Advances were recorded in 49 per cent of the 51 cities covered by the bureau. Milwaukee showed no change. Houston showed a decrease of two-tenths of 1 per cent. Of the 42 articles included in the retail price index, 19 showed advances, 8 declines and 15 remained at the level of two weeks ago.

"The effect of the drought upon retail food prices is shown by an 8.6 per cent rise in the average price of eggs, a 5.6 per cent advance in butter and lard, a 3.2 per cent increase in pork chops, and a 1 per cent or more higher price for sliced ham, bacon, flour and corn meal. The eight food items showing price declines were onions, granulated sugar, leg of lamb, canned tomatoes, oleomargarine, macaroni, vegetable lard substitute and canned red salmon. Among the items showing no change in average price were, fresh milk, round steak, cheese, corn flakes, rice, white bread, potatoes, canned corn and canned peas.

"Dairy products registered the largest increase for any of the groups of items in the index. The average increase for this group was 1.8 per cent. The present index, 103.4, is 7 per cent higher than for Aug. 15, 1933, and 11 per cent above Aug. 15, 1932, when the indexes were 96.6 and 93.1, respectively.

"Foods other than dairy products, meats and cereals rose by 1.7 per cent. The index for the other foods group, which includes such items as sugar, coffee, tea, potatoes, and canned foods, rose to 103.7. The present level is 6 per cent below the average for Aug. 15, 1933, when the index was 110.2. It is 9 per cent above the level of two years ago, when the index registered 95.1.

"Following the slight decline of two weeks ago retail meat prices resumed their upward movement and advanced by seven-tenths of 1 per cent. Present meat prices, with an index of 121.1, are 14½ per cent above a year ago, when the index was 105.7 and approximately 1 per cent higher than two years ago when the index registered 120.1. Cereal foods registered the smallest advance of any of the groups increasing by only four-tenths of 1 per cent. Current prices are 8½ per cent above a year ago and 24 per cent higher than two years ago. The index for the past two weeks 149.6 compares with 137.9 for last year and 120.4 two years ago."

Prices used in constructing the weighting index numbers of the bureau are based upon reports from all types of retail food dealers in 51 cities and cover quotations on 42 important items. The index is based on the average price of 1913 as 100.0.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Adding another 5 cent gain to the 16 cent increase of the preceding three weeks, the weekly food index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., rose to $2.39 during the week ended Aug. 28, the highest level since Jan. 29, 1931. The latest index compares with $2.34 a week ago. Comparison with the July 31 figure of $2.18 shows a rise of 9.6 per cent.

Since Jan. 1 of this year, there has been a total gain of 23.8 per cent in the value of foodstuffs at wholesale, as measured by this barometer, while the increase over the corresponding period of 1933, when the index stood at $1.91, amounts to 25.1 per cent.

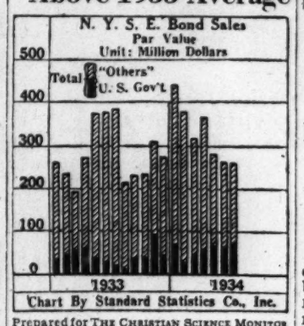
Standard Oil Group Dispenses $100,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Cash dividend payments by the companies of the Standard Oil group for the first nine months of 1934 are estimated at $101,537,187, compared with $86,480,455 in the corresponding period of 1933, an increase of $15,056,732 or approximately 18 per cent, according to figures compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

Aggregate disbursements of the group in the third quarter of 1934 will total $18,582,065, which, although the smallest quarterly total for some time, does not indicate adverse dividend actions, but merely reflects the change in dividend policy by several of the large companies, whereby distributions are being made semi-annually in the second and fourth quarters instead of quarterly as heretofore. Among the companies now on a semi-annual dividend basis are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Imperial Oil, Ltd., International Petroleum Co., Ltd., Standard Oil Export Corporation and several of the pipe line companies.

N. Y. Bond Trading Above 1933 Average



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BOND trading on the New York Stock Exchange fell off in July to the low point of the year, but it was, nevertheless, slightly above the monthly average of 1933.

TVA Is Assailed By Stockholders Of Alabama Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30—A group of five stockholders of the Alabama Power Company are the latest to fire a volley at the Tennessee Valley Authority, at the same time asking the power company to cancel a contract for the sale of its properties in 14 North Alabama municipalities. The power company refused the request, so the stockholders themselves are seeking through legal means to protect their investments which they claim have been diminished by the TVA program.

The power company in denying the petition declared it up to the federal courts to determine the constitutionality of the TVA. The company further declared it was forced to sell its properties in the Tennessee Valley or else enter into destructive competition with an agency backed by a reservoir of federal funds.

The stockholders vigorously assailed the appliance selling program of the Electric Home and Farm Authority as follows:

"There is no element of that peddling program that is not reprehensible or in violation of law. Not a single utility in all the melancholy past has been guilty of the misleading statements and misrepresentation in the extension of its market which are packed in the florid paragraphs of the EHFA.

"For the first time in the existence of the Government, the United States is charged by its own agency with being a cheap and mendacious peddler of washing machines."

Cloudy Outlook Forecast for Fall

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Reviewing the general factors which probably will continue to retard recovery, the Alexander Hamilton Institute presents a gloomy outlook for business. The chief obstacles outlined are the drough', conditions in the steel, textile and building industries, and government spending.

Although the drought in the west seems now to have been definitely broken, the Institute does not see nature's crop curtailment as a beneficial development.

"At the present level of manufactured goods prices, activity will remain curtailed under any circumstances," the Institute explains. "The raising of the prices of farm products merely means a scarcity of farm products as well as scarcity of manufactured goods. In other words, parity at a high level will not only not restore prosperity but it will create greater poverty. From every aspect, then, the drought must be accepted as such an obstacle to business improvement this fall that it is not likely to be overcome."

"Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the situation, however," the institute concludes, "is the fact that, with business activity lower now than a year ago, the Government still refuses to recognize that public spending, instead of creating a sound business revival, retards it and in addition saddles the people with an enormous debt which makes for a further postponement of recovery.

"The present prospect is, therefore, that the Government will continue indefinitely to spend borrowed money, thus hampering business recovery and threatening uncontrolled inflation with its serious consequences."

Structural Steel Bookings Show a Midsummer Slump

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—A midsummer slump in bookings of structural steel for fabrication reversed the improved trend of new business which had been recorded during the first half of 1934.

July shipments, according to reports received by the American Institute of Steel Construction, were approximately 59 per cent larger than for the same month last year. Reports from 80 per cent of the industry indicate that the bookings during July were about 29 per cent less than the average monthly bookings during the previous six months, and 1 per cent less than for July, 1933.

Since June there has been a corresponding obsorption of available tonnage on the books. Tonnage available for future fabrication now is approximately 7 per cent larger than at this time last year.

Cotton Farmers Receive $39,655,000 From AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Rental payments to cotton farmers coöperating in the 1934 acreage adjustment program totaled $39,655,000 on Aug. 24, says the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Steep Bank Rates Target of Belgian Government Fight

New Administration Goes Into Action—Business Is Handicapped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The radical reform of the Belgian banking system is to be the de Brocqueville's Government's opening shot in its six months of intensive campaign against the financial and economic depression, according to far-reaching proposals just issued here by the Ministry of Finance.

The Government's first objective is to bring down the banks' lending rates, which at present are as high as 9 per cent. They are high because the banks have somewhat overadvanced money to various industries, their resources have become frozen, and new loans can only be granted at excessively high rates. These high rates, it is explained, are a big handicap to industry, which because of dear money, cannot expand.

To release these frozen credits and long overdrafts, the Government has arranged for an official credit bank, the Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie, to take over from the banks. In exchange, the banks will receive 3 per cent State Obligations. Thus they stand to lose the difference of interest between 9 and 3 per cent—say 4 to 6 per cent.

The industrial debtors taken over by the Société Nationale will only be asked to pay 4½ per cent interest instead of the former eight or nine per cent. This will give the Société a small profit of 1½ per cent. At the end of 20 years, it is estimated that a reserve fund amounting to 47 per cent of the present capital involved will have accumulated. Doubtful debts will be written off, while new loans will be advanced to carefully selected industrial concerns.

The government's reforms also provide that banks as such, shall only act as banks and no longer be enaged in business as well. If they want to do both, the Government says, they must set up a second establishment quite distinct from the first. One branch would do banking proper under the supervision of the State or the National Bank, while the other would specialize in commercial affairs.

Business Failures Rise Once Again

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Aug. 23 numbered 218, according to the records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. That total was 21 higher than the 197 for the week preceding, but was 33.1 per cent under the 326 insolvencies reported for the same week of 1933.

Retail failures rose to 136, against 108 a week earlier, and an increase of 8 defaults was registered for the other commercial classification. A decrease of 1 failure was shown for the wholesale group, while among manufacturers the number was lower by 14 failures.

Budd Manufacturing Steps Up Operations

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30—In preparation for next season's automobile body production, more than 1000 men, as compared with a recent monthly average of 200, are engaged in making tools and dies in the shops of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., according to an announcement issued from its general offices today.

80 YEARS of Service to Depositors
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The Young Folks' Page

Riverwood Farm

A Pioneer Story of the Middle West

By **Alta Halverson Seymour**

Chapter VIII

FOR a moment Lucy stood absolutely still. Through her thoughts flashed the remark she had made after the Indian's friendly call over a month ago about being able to act when you had to.

"Well, I have to now," she thought grimly. "Everyone away just Celia and Davy and I here with Curly Bear—and he wants to take away the most precious thing on the place." Again she heard the Indian's voice—angry this time—"Curly Bear take!"

"I've got to do something," she whispered to herself. "Oh, if I could just keep Celia from knowing that Curly Bear is here. If I could just coax Curly Bear away from the workshop with something else."

Full of this idea, she flew to the workshop door. Somehow she would manage to be friendly and casual and matter-of-fact. But as she looked in at the door her hopeful plans vanished, and she gave a cry of grief and dismay. For father's cherished model lay on the floor, some of the parts bent and some of them scattered. "Oh, can we ever get it together again?" she cried.

Davy and the Indian turned to look at her, Davy with relief and hope in his face; Curly Bear with a haughty stare. "Curly Bear take," he repeated.

Lucy glanced swiftly about the room. Surely she could persuade Curly Bear to take something else—some tool which could easily be replaced. She seized a small saw and handed it to the Indian. "Take this, Curly Bear," she said persuasively.

The Indian surveyed the delicate tool with half-closed eyes and then grabbed it from Lucy's hand. "Curly Bear take," he replied calmly. But Lucy saw that he had no intention of giving up the model. He meant to take that also. It was evident that he was delighted with it. It would be something new and different to display to his fellows—something that would set him apart. The bright, sharp instruments also interested him, and from his intent attitude Lucy realized with dismay that he intended to examine them carefully and choose such as he thought he could use.

Lucy's Plan

She could think of only one possible way to get help. With a quick jerk of her head she motioned Davy to come out of the workshop. Curly Bear was too intent to notice or indeed to care much what they did. "Davy," she said earnestly, when they had walked a little distance from the workshop door, "we'll have to get help and get it at once. Herr Finke is the nearest neighbor. I'll go there. Curly Bear's so interested I don't think he'll leave the workshop for quite a while. He knows we're alone and that he's safe enough here. If he does start to go, try to get him interested in something else.

"Why don't we just lock Curly Bear in?" asked Davy, pleased with this idea.

"We mustn't do that," protested Lucy. "Why, he'd break things up and do all sorts of damage if we did. No, I must hurry down to Herr Finke's. I'll use Curly Bear's canoe, and we'll soon be back. And then," she added, feeling a little satisfaction in the midst of her anxiety, "you'll all find out what nice folks the Finkes are. And Polly says he's friends with the Indians. He's just the one to help us now."

Down the river she paddled with all possible speed, and to her relief Herr Finke was working in the garden. He caught sight of her, but instead of coming to welcome her, he turned and strode up the little path to the door. And to her consternation, the door closed quietly but firmly. "Oh," she breathed despairingly, "they aren't going to let me in. I don't blame them one bit. But what can I do now?"

For a moment she stood staring hopelessly at that inhospitable door that had opened so readily to her on her first visit. "Well, I can't just stand looking at it," she said desperately. "I've just got to get in." And she gave a timid knock.

Perhaps Fräulein could not bear to shut the door on a visitor; perhaps that hesitating, wistful knock moved her. At any rate the door opened a trifle, and when Fraulein saw Lucy's anxious face, she threw the door wide. "You are in trouble, *nicht*?" she asked sympathetically.

"Oh, Fräulein!" Lucy found it hard to keep the tears back now that help seemed so near at hand. "Yes, we are!" And she poured out her story so swiftly and with such vivid detail that soon Herr Finke stood beside his sister in the doorway.

"You must go, Karl," she urged "Curly Bear you know."

"The model is broken," said Herr Finke grimly. "With that I can sympathize." And Lucy remembered Polly's story of the destruction of Herr Finke's own model, rebuilt, she knew, at the cost of much patient effort. "That Curly Bear—he is too greedy. That is his trouble. We fix him." Only once he hesitated. "Your father is gone, you say?" he asked. And at Lucy's embarassed nod, he said, "Goot. I come!"

Herr Finke and Curly Bear

Curly Bear was still intent on his delightful task of selecting what he chose from the fascinating array of tools. When they arrived, he turned, astonished and none too well pleased at Herr Finke's brisk, "Eh, Curly Bear. So you are paying a visit."

"Curly Bear take." But this time Curly Bear's tone was wistful, instead of defiant as he pointed to a little heap of bright tools.

"Curly Bear no take," said Herr Finke, calmly. "Take present only." And he handed to the Indian the saw Lucy had mentioned in her story. But Lucy saw that he also held out to the Indian something that she knew he valued highly—an odd little clock that ticked gayly in the egg-shaped case. She saw Curly Bear's look of delight—apparently this was something he had wanted for some time. He turned away from the model with the look of one who is putting aside child's toys for the affairs of manhood. With a royal gesture he fastened the little clock to the string of beads, Lucy's previous gift to him, and walked away, looking at it so proudly that he almost forgot his saw. Lucy hoped he might forget it, indeed, but he turned when he was halfway to the river and came back for it.

"Make no trouble for these folks, Curly Bear," said Herr Finke distinctly.

"Friends now," said Curly Bear, in a matter-of-fact tone. "No trouble."

"It is good you made no enemy of Curly Bear," said Herr Finke, as the Indian walked away. "You did not anger him. It is good. He will give you no more trouble now. He means it when he says you are friends. How did he get in here?"

"I was in here," admitted Davy, in a low voice, "I wanted to get some special tools to use for the boat Jerry and I are making. I found Father's key—"

"So!" Herr Finke looked at him keenly, and then his blue eyes twinkled. "So—you also like to make things. Well, in that case I cannot blame you too much if you break rules. Now, let us see if we can put this thing together in some kind of shape. Yes—your father needs more tools. We will do what we can with what we have."

Herr Finke to the Rescue

Absorbed in his task, he worked on through the afternoon, while Lucy went to help Celia. Davy watched the road, dreading to see his father come home and yet feeling that he wanted to be the first to tell of the day's eperiences. When at last he saw the wagon in the distance, he ran to meet it.

Herr Finke glanced around with a stern look that almost frightened Lucy, when the little party entered the workshop. "So," he said, looking reproachfully at her, "you bring me where I am not welcome, and then bring your father here."

"Herr Finke!" Lucy could hardly believe that this was Father's voice. It sounded oddly like Davy's when he had been caught in a misdemeanor. "You are most welcome." He hesitated. "Davy has told me the whole story," he said simply. "You have proved yourself a good neighbor. I—I hardly know what to say."

"This—" Herr Finke shifted the subject abruptly, though Lucy could plainly see the pleasure shining in his blue eyes. "He is a most interesting invention. I have some tools you might find useful. And this lever—would he not do better—so?"

To her surprise, Lucy saw her father go forward with swift interest. "I believe—yes, you are right," he said in a tone of respect and also of delight.

"And this—should he not go so?" As Lucy and the boys walked away, Herr Finke and Father were working intently over the models.

Mrs. Thompson, listening to Celia's version of the story, came to a swift decision, and for the second time that day Lucy took a journey down the river, this time with Charlie, in his homemade dugout. And Fräulein, reminding Lucy oddly of Rosemary in her efforts to combine dignity with a pleased eagerness that refused to be disguised, returned home with them for supper. "My brother—how he will be surprised to see me at your home" she cried gleefully.

Herr Finke, however, was too deep in the discussion of the loom to have much thought of anything else as he came in to supper with his host. "So—some day soon we have a mill here." He paused a moment. "My horseless carriage—that can wait. Some day we have him, too. But for now—we work on the loom. That we need right here and now—a woolen mill."

Lucy glanced from the two men, washing for supper at one end of the kitchen, to her mother and Fraulein, busy at the table and chatting briskly. "And they should be made at once to be ready for the Christmas-time—the pfeffernüsse. Ach, ja!" beamed Fraulein. "I come so gladly and help." She glanced at Lucy with a sigh of satisfaction. "And after Christmas the lessons start—so your mother says."

"Speaking of lessons— Father brought his head out of the towel and looked at Lucy as if he had suddenly remembered something. "In all the excitement I forgot to tell you there was a letter from Grandma today. The new college is coming, sure enough, in another year or so. And she says if you can save a little money yourself, she will be only too glad to give you board and room. And I think we can help a little. By next year, with Herr Finke's help, we should have our woolen mill going. And for that perhaps you deserve some credit, too."

Curly Bear's Gift

To Lucy's disgust, a great lump came into her throat at this delightful news. She wanted to shout and clap her hands and go skipping around the kitchen. And still she could hardly keep from crying. To her relief a great knock came at the door. And Davy ran to open it.

"Lucy!" he shouted. "Come here! Someone wants you!"

Full of wonder, Lucy hurried to the door, and her heart sank a little as she saw Curly Bear. But he was actually smiling. "Present," he said gruffly, and thrust toward Lucy a huge basket of cranberries. "Goo'-by!" he added, and hurried away.

"There are our Thanksgiving cranberries," exulted Charlie. "Good work, Lucy! We couldn't get any in Hudson."

"I didn't do any work for them," laughed Lucy. "Just made friends with Curly Bear."

"Sometimes making friends is good work," said her father, smiling a little as he glanced at their guests. And the Finkes nodded in hearty agreement.

Lucy's eyes were shining as she listened to the brisk conversation—her father's voice outlining plans for the mill, Herr Finke's comments, the eager questions of the boys, her mother and Fraulein and Celia gayly making plans for Christmas festivities. I guess Grandma was right, after all, when she said my job would count," she thought, with a sigh of content.

(The End)

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From Tan-Ta-Ka, by Hubert V. Coryell. Illustrated by Lee Townsend.

Book Reviews

Adventure, Pioneering, Wilderness Ways, and Star-Gazing

Tan-ta-ka: Hubert V. Coryell. Illustrated by Lee Townsend. Little, Brown & Company. $2.

HERE is an adventure story for boys that might bear on its end papers the quotation carried by certain of the Everyman's Library books, that it "holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney corner," for this it surely will do.

It is the story of a young white boy living in the French-Canadian trappers' country of the west in 1840 when Indians and other dangers lurked in woods and plains. Stolen by the Indians at the age of 12, marching and riding for a wilderness of days until his captives brought him to one of their villages, Henry Blake saw his hope of escape only in the fact that his great Dane, Greta, had managed to keep by his side. But something else was to aid him, his skill at knife-throwing, for which earned for him the name "Tan-ta-ka."

From the time of his adoption by the Dakotah chief Tan-ta-ka set about being as cheerful and interested as he could—learning the new language, methods of hunting, and many tricks of life in the open. He learned, too, not to be shocked or horrified by the Indians' actions but in understanding their way of thinking to make allowances for different standards. A boy his own age, Ah-ku-nah, a Chippewa by birth, becomes his fast friend and the two lay plans for escape. These and their outcome are for the young reader's discovery.

The story is written in the first person with the spareness of one whose life is so crowded with events that a few lines to record each are ample. It has the flavor of an old-time adventure story. So convincing is the tale of Indian life, so veracious the characters of the two boys, that it is difficult to believe that it does not record real happenings. Events move swiftly with little embellishment. It is a swarthy story of rough living in pioneer days and is distinctly a boys' book—that is, unless their fathers borrow it.

Children of the Covered Wagon: Mary Jane Carr. Illustrated by Esther Brann. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.

Two thousand miles in six months is slow going now, but in 1844 when a covered wagon train rumbled out of Independence, Mo., on its way to the Willamette Valley in Oregon, that was the speed at which they knew they would travel. Long, weary days were not all the emigrant pioneers faced, but hardships in the form of deserts, mountains, swollen rivers, roving Indians and the gradual parting with more and more of their treasured household possessions as the need for relieving the oxen became greater.

Less than a hundred years ago it all happened, and now the West is the fertile home of millions of Americans, yet more than natural resources have made it a good land. Something of the spiritual resources of its early settlers has gone into its atmosphere—the courage, the stalwartness, the trust that led bands of men and women and children and animals westward.

"Children of the Covered Wagon" tells of the journey of the Stephen company: one hundred wagons housing nearly two hundred people, with two thousand head of livestock trotting in the caravan. Jim, Jerry and Myra are three children of the company, and through their eyes we see the journey.

Captain Stephen, leader of the company, held his followers not by their pledge but by their admiration for the bravery and fair dealing for which he stood. When the waters of the Platte River swirled around one of the wgaons in fording, it was Captain Stephen who led the rescuing party; and when bands of Indians swept down on the camp, intent on plunder, it was his hand that restrained the men from firing on the redskins. He chose the wiser but slower method of placation and peace, and this enabled the Stephen company to pass through those two thousand miles of Indian country without loss of life or serious encounter.

The Willamette Valley reached, little pioneers and big worked through the winter, clearing fields and building cabins. In the spring, the green meadows and flowers and fruit trees and birds that were part of the loveliness of that valley began to repay them. The emigrants saw their own fields waving with grain or deep in pasturage for the herds, with the cloudless sky a glory over them.

This is not a happy book—too many dangers and difficulties beset its pages—but it is a fine book, for with every danger courage strengthens, with every difficulty faith grows stronger, and hardship means only broader vision. Zest and beauty go hand in hand in its writing. It is a book that young Americans will be proud to own, and will read over and over again.

Vanishing Wilderness: Francesca LaMonte and Micaela Welch. Illustrated. Liveright Publishing Corporation. $2.50.

The title is self-explanatory. Yet this book does not deal with such monsters as the dinosaurs who have disappeared entirely, but rather with those animals who still roam through wood and jungle, or offer some service to man. None of these are of the domesticated variety, but the reindeer, camel and elephant fulfill useful functions, and the majority of the others are valuable to man in many ways.

"Vanishing Wilderness" carries an unvoiced plea for the protection of wild life. The story of how the different herds and breeds have dwindled carries its own lesson. At the time of the discovery of North America, for instance, some sixty-million bison roamed the plains, but late in the nineteenth century when the government suddenly became interested in the fate and future of the bison the country was scoured for them and only eighty-five could be found to be sent to a reservation! And hunting was largely responsible for such thinning. Fortunately since then the number has grown to some thousands of bison, now living in protected territory. One of the strangest stories of gradual extinction is that of Norway's native animal, the lemming, but this through no activity of man.

The book deals with the life and customs and uses and history of nearly a score of animals. Each story begins with an anecdote and then presents a rounded picture—not over-sentimentalized or over-technical—of that particular animal's place and purpose. The book is, at the same time, readable and scholarly. It is a selection of the Junior Literary Guild.

The authors have done a dual work, presenting a history of various animals, and at the same time, bringing home the sad fact of man's frequent inhumanity to those same creatures who, for the most part, serve him so well. But love instead of fear is here, and respect in place of cruelty. In home or schoolroom, "Vanishing Wilderness" should arouse interest and aid understanding.

When the Stars Come Out: Robert H. Baker. Illustrated. The Viking Press. $2.50.

A twelve-year-old boy heard someone speak of the constellation Orion in the eastern sky. He went out to see it for himself. It was beautiful. It was like finding a friend in the sky. This boy, now grown old enough to be a professor of astronomy at the University of Illinois, has been watching the sky ever since.

Dr. Baker has written a book for you and me, and for all other boys and girls and grown-ups to read. In it he has combined his study of the heavens, explained simply and understandably, his enthusiasm for "the moving-picture of the stars on the deep-blue screen of the evening skies," a sense of beauty and any number of splendid diagrams and photographs.

He writes of how the shepherds of long ago watched the stars and told the time from them, of how wise men pieced together their knowledge and began to understand the functions of the heavens instead of looking upon them is a vast picture book in which heroes and animals were delineated. Yet his viewpoint is friendly and modern. Hear him as he shows the benefits, as he sees them, of making friends with the stars:

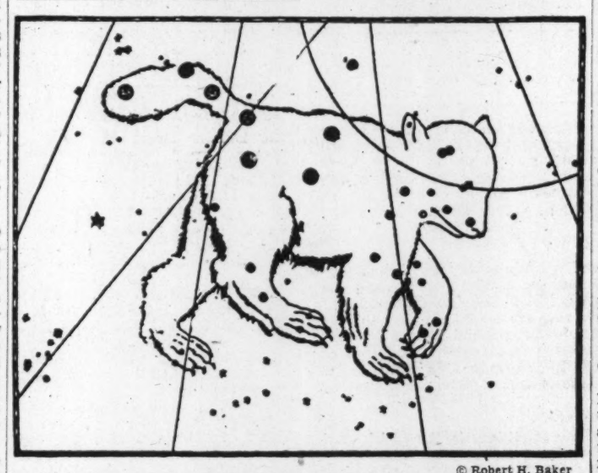
"Learning to know the stars is not unlike getting acquainted with people. Many people together look much alike at first. It is only as we meet the group of people a number of times that we distinguish between them, learn their names and ways, and make friends with them. . . There is real pleasure in knowing the ways of the stars. There is the feeling of greeting old friends again as the familiar groups come into view in their seasons year after year . . . When one is in strange lands, there are the friendly constellations shining down upon him just as they do at home."

From sunset colors and the twinkling of stars to the sun and the moon, meteors, comets, eclipses and astronomical observatories, man's knowledge of the heavens is here set forth briefly, clearly, appealingly.

Dr. Baker makes us feel that the vastness of the heavens is nothing to tremble before but rather that we should realize "What a grand universe it is! Isn't it amazing that we on our tiny world can look out millions of light years into space, and picture even imperfectly this great scheme of things! In this wonderful universe around us there is nothing more wonderful than the mind of man!"

E. Y.

[Look for Book Reviews on the last Thursday of each month.]



© Robert H. Baker

The Great Bear of the Ancients, From "When the Stars Come Out," by Robert H. Baker.

Cost of the Community Magazine

Community Magazine Series—2

By **Harry Irving Shumway**

IN OUR first article we discussed the possibilities of the community magazine. And in doing so it seemed that it would be a good idea to visit a printing establishment. We had more than a suspicion that the scheme would cost money.

It does.

Here is what we gathered from our interview. For a start, we took a small magazine, one measuring 5½ inches by 8½ inches and containing 16 pages. This is the usual typewriter sheet, folded once. It is a common size the world over. It makes a small magazine of a convenient size. There are several periodicals of this shape on the newsstands that have a wide circulation. So we start something professional-looking.

The cost would depend on the number printed and my figures are based on an issue of 500 copies. A greater number, of course, could be printed at a lower individual rate. Using a cheap white paper, a 16-page magazine could be printed and bound for about $40. This is only a rough estimate, but it gives an idea.

Let's see how much we could get into such a magazine. Using eight-point type (like this) and double columns, we could print about 9000 words of text, allowing for titles and headlings. This could be divided in many ways, as for example, one short story of 5000 words, one of 1800 words and one of 1000 words; an article of 1500 words and one of 800. That would leave 1000 words for a short editorial, a little verse or fillers.

But as we can print about 1000 words to a page, that leaves six pages. One of these will be the cover. And the remaining five could be used for a most worthy and important purpose—advertising.

It is the advertising of local merchants and institutions that will largely pay for the printing of the magazine. And such an enterprise should be possible. The little magazine, being local, would reach the right readers and the advertisers would know that and appreciate it.

Let us see what ought to be charged for the privilege of advertising in our magazine. Of course the cost of advertising is based on circulation. And our magazine is not a very big one. But it is a very special one, don't forget; it reaches only people who live in the community. Perhaps a fair price would be 50 cents for a column-inch. Now we have five pages for this purpose. And each page has 16 single-column inches. So that figures up to $40—if we sell it all!

I have on my desk a copy of a somewhat similar magazine, at least in size and make-up. It is published in a suburb of a big city, a suburb which has something like a population of 12,000. This magazine lays no claim to literary merit; it is just a small commercial, newsy magazine. It isn't a tenth as beautiful or interesting as our magazine would be!

But it has five full pages of paid-up advertising out of its total of 12 pages. So it looks as if it could be done.

And then there is the subscription price. I like 5 cents. It's reasonable. Anybody with the curiosity of a cat would pay 5 cents to see what the local Shakespeares and Miltons were doing Five hundred copies at 5 cents would make a total of $25. Of course, newsdealers' commissions would have to be paid out of that. But perhaps we could get $12 or so out of the sales of the magazines for incidental expenses and a working balance.

We have (if dreams come true!) done all we intended to do, considering the matter financially. We have come out even or a little better. And that's all we ought to hope to do.

The idea is not to make a profit but to give imaginative young writers an opportunity to express themselves. That is the worthwhile thing to do—and the main aim of the Community Magazine. What good is a song, if nobody but the singer can hear it? What good is a painting, if nobody can see it? And what good is the finest story if nobody is to have an opportunity to read it?

Perhaps the Community Magazine now seems a bit more practical to you. It appeared to be a good thing in theory, didn't it? And now we have a few figures, it would seem that in many communities it is a practical possibility.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

The Mail Bag

Macomb, Illinois

Dear Mail Baggers:

Would you like to work for "The World Correspondent"?

"The World Correspondent," an international newspaper produced by young people, needs young writers, circulation workers, and advertising representatives. All our workers serve without money pay.

"The World Correspondent" is unique in several respects. The January issue will be printed in England, the February one in America, and so on. In the meantime a September issue will be printed in America. Our present group of workers is composed chiefly of Mail Baggers.

Here is your chance—all you who are burning with enthusiasm for writing!

Our paper "is put out in the interests of international good will, constructive journalism, and the encouragement of writing ability among young people," as one of our handbills says.

I believe we can supply all inquirers with free copies of our April issue. Anyway, we have about 100 on hand, and could write letters of explanation in the happy event that we should find our supply exhausted.

Our price a copy is 5 cents or 2 pence or their equivalents, with postage extra.

For inquiries, requests for free copies, articles for the paper, and offers to serve in other capacities, Americans should address:

The World Correspondent
822 West Calhoun Street,
Macomb, Illinois, U. S. A.

while Europeans will find it more convenient to address our European office:

The World Correspondent,
18 Garth Boulevard
Higher Bebington
(Nr. Liverpool)
Cheshire, England.

We should like to hear especially from Monitor Reading Groups, since we so heartily approve of such activities and like to have articles from them for our paper. However, we shall welcome everyone to our group—everyone interested in internationalism.

With best wishes to all Mail Baggers,

Yours, sincerely,
Lawrence B.
Ed., the World Correspondent.

Alton, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I read the Stamp Corner every time it is published and am very interested in it. I collect stamps and so of course I am interested in any new issues, and since I do not subscribe to any philatelic magazine, the Monitor is my source of information on these issues.

I have been collecting stamps only about a year, but I have done fairly well during that time. My resources are quite limited, so I have become a "bargain hunter."

A stamp club was organized at our high school last fall and we hope to continue it this year. I am going to take the Monitor to the club meetings with me as I am sure it will interest the other members.

I am anxious to obtain some of the stamps described in the Stamp Corner and would like to know if you could tell me where I could get them either used or unused.

Very sincerely yours,
Jimmy McC.

[Practically all of the new issue stamps described each month in The Stamp Corner may be purchased from stamp dealers dealing in new issues in unused condition. The stamps in used condition have to be gathered in the countries issuing them and sent to this country, so it is usually several weeks after being issued that they appear in the stamp stores whereas the unused stamps are sent to dealers at once.

Quotations will gladly be sent by the Economist Stamp Company, 87 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., from whom are obtained the stamps to illustrate our articles, or from your local dealer. You should also watch for advertisements on this page.

Stamps may be purchased from many of the countries issuing them by remitting the proper amount plus return postage. Remit by international money order only. Your local postmaster will tell you the exchange rate.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Marian C. (12), East Cleveland, Ohio. From anywhere. Is interested in stamp collecting, corresponding, and traveling.

Peggy W. (12), Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Would like to hear from a girl of her age who can speak and write Castilian Spanish. Interested in Mail Bag clubs.

Alice Luciene P. (13), East Foxboro, Massachusetts. From France or England. Interested in drawing, reading and music.

Mary H. (15-18), San Jose, California. From anywhere, but especially France and Germany. Interested in music, literature, journalism.

Pauline B. (17), Duxbury, Mossachusetts. From France, Holland, Spain, Japan, New Zealand and Germany. Interested in sports of all kinds.

Helen S. (18), Brattleboro, Vermont. From anywhere. Interested in music, postcard collecting, commercial subjects and reading.

Else S. (19), Hamburg, Germany. From anywhere.

From Boys

Richard B. (10-12), Forest Hills, New York. From boys anywhere interested in stamps.

Louis Arthur W., New Haven, Connecticut. From boys in South America, Africa, and Alaska interested in wild animals, and where they are to be found.

Phillip M. Jr. (12), Oakland, California. Anywhere in the world. Interested in stamp collecting.

Henry A. (16-18), New Haven, Connecticut. From anywhere.

George L. (19), Des Moines, Iowa. From Germany, Italy, Russia and the Far East. Interested in swimming, tennis, and writing letters.

Over 20

Eugene D. F., New York, N. Y. From anywhere. Has a number of commemorative issues of United States stamps which he will be glad to share.

Faith W., Chula Vista, California. Would like particularly a French correspondent. Interested in poetry and international relations.

George M. R., Newington, Connecticut. From anywhere. Interested in stamp collecting.

Millian A. C., Rifle, Colorado. From anywhere, but particularly from those in foreign countries interested in art needlework in its relationship to international unity.

Mr. L. Laget b/S., Hamburg, Germany. From young folk about 20 years of age in the United States or England.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

No Color Bar at British Empire Games

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"WHAT does it matter what colored skin he's got on him so long as he's a sport?"

This question raised by the younger generation of white people in South Africa was not superfluous, for until quite lately a very definite color bar existed there, penetrating even to the schools and their playgrounds.

However good at running, jumping and swimming the colored boy might be, he found himself confronted with the law that, "no native, no matter how he may excel as an athlete, can compete against a white man."

This law not only barred the natives, but restricted the efforts of the white boys who were only permitted to try their strength against each other, irrespective of the fact that the colored athlete might be the better man.

All this, however, is past, and when the South African team left for England this year to take part in the Empire Games at the White City, they did so with the knowledge that they would be competing with every shade of color the British Empire could produce.

The athletes, numbering nearly 600, are representing 15 countries, dominions and colonies, traveled more than 70,000 miles to take part in the games, assembling in the White City Stadium for the ceremonial opening on Aug. 4.

Led by the band of the Brigade of Guards, the different teams marched round the arena in the brilliant light of the summer sun, each team preceded by its own flag and shield bearer. After the Games had been officially declared open, the Union Jack was hoisted, there was a fanfare of trumpets, and at the same moment a rush of white wings filled the air as 40,000 pigeons, emblems of peace, were released.

Before the first event took place, the English Captain recited the Oath of Allegiance, a declaration on behalf of all the athletes that they were participating in the Games for the honor of the Empire and for the glory of sport.

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Cocomalt has a rich Sunshine Vitamin D content under license by the Wisconsin University Alumni Research Foundation.

English Girls Advance in Rye Tennis Tourney

Hall Defeats Stoefen in Three-Set Surprise at 7—5, 7—9, 8—6

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 30—The English players swept into the semifinal round of the women's singles in the eastern turf-court lawn-tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club in short order this morning. All three were at their best, and they swamped their American opponents in straight sets.

Katherine E. Stammers turned in the first victory, defeating Jane Sharp of California, 6—2, 6—1. Miss Sharp won her initial game before the English girl hit her stride, and took another on a break in the sixth game. Then, after leading at 5—0 in the second, she broke through once more to halt the procession.

Betty M. Nuthall followed with a victory over Theodosia Smith, former Chicago player but now a full-fledged Californian, 6—3, 6—1. Miss Nuthall was slow at starting, but soon showed her old-time vigor, and ran out the match after trailing at 2—3, with the loss of only one more game, 6—3, 6—1.

Freda James reversed the process against Nroma Taubele, the left-hander from New York. She ran seven straight games at the start, but Miss Taubele rallied at that point, and led at 4—3 in the second set; but Miss James maintained her steadiness and wild shooting by Miss Taubele gave the match to the English girl, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Stammers will battle Baroness G. G. Levi, who reached the round of four yesterday, in one semi-final tomorrow, while Miss James and Miss Nuthall, doubles partners, meet in the other.

Three-Set Battle

Yesterday, J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., furnished the sensation in the Eastern championships. Encountering Lester R. Stoefen of the American Davis Cup team, he fought the tall Californian so effectively, that he won after a three-set battle, scored at 7—5, 7—9, 8—6.

Another hard-fought battle resulted in a victory for George M. Lott Jr., also of the Davis Cup team, over Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. at 5—7, 6—2, 9—7. McCauliff led at 5—1 in the final set, but the doubles star pulled up to even terms by brilliant play, and after being five times at match point, won the match by a final break through McCauliff's service.

Frank H. D. Wilde, the last of the foreign seeded players to survive, was swept from the court in short order, 6—2, 6—2, by Frank A. Parker, whose forehand drive never was working better.

Sutter Advances

The chances of both Wilmer M Hines and Henry J. Prusoff to make the first 10 this year were considerably weakened when Jack P. Tidball, former intercollegiate champion, defeated the former 8—6, 6—1, while Francis X. Shields had little trouble eliminating Prusoff, who had little but his service to offer, 6—4, 6—2.

The other winners were Clifford S Sutter, who won easily from Dr. Robert A. Millen, 6—1, 6—2; R. Berkeley Bell, who put out J. Donald Budge, 6—4, 6—4; and C. Gene Mako, who eliminated Martyn Buxby, 6—1, 6—4. Shields will encounter Sutter, Bell will oppose Lott, Hall will have Mako for his opponent, and Parker will meet Tidball in the quarterfinals.

The women's doubles were brought up to the semifinals with Elizabeth M. Ryan and Dorothy B. Andrus, Betty M. Nuthall and Muriel Thomas, Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, and Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James meeting in that order.

Hall Leads 3—0

Stoefen started his match with Hall brilliantly, and ran up a lead of 4—2. But he lost the next three games, and later the set. The second was a service duel, but after trailing at 6—7, the tall Davis Cup star rallied and took the next three games, with the loss of only two points for the set.

Hall then ran up a lead of 3—0 in the deciding set, but was overtaken at 5-all, as Stoefen used his volleys to meet the careful backcourt play of Hall. But Hall used his service to give him two of the next three games, and then took the set and match on the errors of Stoefen.

Eastern Turf Court Lawn-Tennis Championships

Women's Singles, Second Round

Freda James, England, defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—1.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, 8—6, 6—3.

Katherine E. Stammers, England, defeated May Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, 6—0, 7—5.

Third Round

Baroness Maud Levi, Minden, Nev., defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4.

Katherine E. Stammers, England, defeated Jane Sharp, California, 6—2, 6—1.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Theodosia Smith, California, 6—3, 6—1.

Freda James, England, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Jean A. Burritt and Theodosia Smith won from Helen Pedersen and Louise Raymond, by default.

Second Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan and Dorothy B. Andrus defeated Miss Doeg and Priscilla Merwin, 6—1, 6—0.

Betty Nuthall and Muriel Thomas defeated Mrs. Hester and Mrs. H. C. Brunie, 6—3, 6—2.

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Jean Burritt and Theodosia Smith, 9—7, 6—1.

Katherine Stammers and Freda James defeated Baroness Levi and Florence LeBoutillier, 6—0, 6—3.

Men's Singles—Third Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, 6—4, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New York, defeated Dr. Robert A. Millen, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., 6—4, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, 5—7, 6—2, 9—7.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Lester R Stoefen, Los Angeles, 7—5, 7—9, 8—6.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, 6—1, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated Frank H. D. Wilde, England, 6—2, 6—2.

Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Hines, 6—3, 8—6.

Men's Doubles—First Round

A. L. Bruneau and William M. Martin defeated Kimball and Couch, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

Hines and Prusoff defeated F. C. Baggs and R. L. Stamford, 11—13, 6—3, 6—4.

Roderich Menzel and Kirby defeated Schaffer and Tamelin, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Robert H. Millen and Robert Meyers defeated Irving Epstein and Ray Palmer, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Tidball and John McDiarmid defeated Haggerty and Davies, 6—1, 6—1.

Peter Lauck and F. S. Podesta defeated A. V. Ely and John Lock, 6—4, 6—1.

Sutter and McCauliff won from Buxby and W. J. Clothier Jr., by default.

Menzel and Kirby defeated F. M. Goeltz and Hugh Lynch, 6—2, 6—2.

Parker and Shields defeated R. W. Seabury and T. C. Benton, 6—1, 6—2.

Robert J. Kelleher and S. E. Davenport 3d, defeated F. R. Leighton-Crawford and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—1, 6—0.

H. H. Bassford and M. H. Partridge won from Paul Blanchard and C. A. Wilkinson by default.

Ernest Sutter and Ramsey Potts Jr. won from Gay and Mayer, by default.

Frederick J. Perry and Wilde defeated F. M. Warburg and H. C. Brunie, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round

Parker and Shields defeated Kelleher and Davenport, 6—1, 6—3.

Bell and Hall defeated Bassford and Partridge, 6—4, 6—1.

Mako and Budge defeated Burtz Boulware and Arthur Hendrix, 6—2, 8—6.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

And the End Is Not Yet in Sight

WHILE the only real news to be found in the list of new world track and field records given out by the International Amateur Athletic Federation at Stockholm yesterday is to be found in the fact that they were approved by that official body, one cannot look it over without being surprised at the large number of events in which new records have been made since the last list received the O. K. of the I. A. A. F. That the United States should have been credited with no fewer than 15 new marks, four of which, however, simply tie the previous records for those events, would seem to indicate that Uncle Sam's athletes are working back to a high standard of international athletic competition after a number of years of rather indifferent performances when compared with those put on by athletes of other countries. And the end is not yet in sight.

Eastman Is Individual Leader

To Ben B. Eastman, former star middle-distance runner at Stanford University, goes the honor of having the most new marks placed to his credit, with no fewer than five being awarded the former Cardinal. Two of his new marks are most remarkable—the 1m. 49.8s. for the half mile, and the 46.4s. for the quarter—figures that were undreamed of some 20 or so years ago. And there is another mark in the list which cannot be passed by without special comment. It is the 57ft. 1.32in. for the 16-pound shotput by Jack Torrance of Louisiana State University. For several months this young giant from the South and John C. Lyman of Stanford University engaged in a great battle to see which one would hold the world's record for that event. First Torrance held it for a short time, and then Lyman came along and bettered the mark, only to see Torrance again take the lead and move way up into the 57-foot class. Back in the days of Bernie Wefers, Tom Burke, Tommy Conneff, Charley Kilpatrick, George Gray, Mike Sweeney, J. S. Mitchel and other world champions of that age, we used to wonder how many years it would be before their records were surpassed. Today finds us wondering even more than then as to how long it will be before these new marks are put in the discard, if they ever are. Low as the times are, high as the jumps and pole vaults are, and far as the weight puts and distance jumps are, we feel that by the time the results of the Olympic Games of 1936 are recorded in the pages of athletic history, many of those world marks approved yesterday will be brushed aside for newer and better ones.

* * *

Should Be Great Tournament

The United States singles lawn tennis championship tournament, which opens this week-end in the stadium of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, N. Y., should be one of the best and closest that has taken place of late. Frederick J. Perry of England will be defending his title, and, while he is today a favorite to retain the honor, he is going to have to play a high grade of tennis, as there are a number of players in the seeded list who are quite capable of championship tennis when at their best.

Guest Helps the Whites Check the Blues' Streak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Aug 30—With Winston F. C. Guest coming into the lineup for the first time, the Whites managed to halt the triumphant career of the Blues which have been winning regularly, in the seventh of the series of tryout matches for the East team in the coming intersectional polo matches against the West, at the Piping Rock Club, yesterday.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	85	56	.603
Rochester	83	59	.585
Toronto	81	62	.566
Albany	73	68	.518
Buffalo	70	71	.496
Montreal	69	73	.486
Syracuse	55	87	.387
Baltimore	50	90	.357

Results Aug. 29

Baltimore 3, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 9, Syracuse 2.
Newark 1, Albany 0.
Albany 1, Newark 0.
Rochester 4, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 5, Montreal 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	78	55	.586
Columbus	71	63	.530
Milwaukee	71	63	.530
Indianapolis	70	65	.519
Louisville	69	66	.511
Toledo	63	72	.467
St. Paul	60	75	.444
Kansas City	56	79	.416

Results Aug. 29

St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 2.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 17, Louisville 6.
Toledo 10, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 14, Columbus 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	46	.632
Chicago	74	50	.597
St. Louis	73	51	.589
Boston	64	60	.516
Pittsburgh	59	64	.480
Brooklyn	54	68	.443
Philadelphia	46	76	.377
Cincinnati	45	79	.363

Results Aug. 29

Chicago 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.
Boston 11, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 0.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	43	19	.694
Chattanooga	32	24	.571
Nashville	32	29	.525
Knoxville	28	29	.491
Memphis	30	33	.476
Atlanta	28	33	.459
Little Rock	23	36	.390
Birmingham	22	35	.386

Results Aug. 29

New Orleans 5, Chattanooga 3.
Only game scheduled.

Garden Meeting Adjourned

Representatives of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Boston Arena and New York interests in the Boston Garden met there this noon and then adjourned until next Thursday, when it is expected that the new contract between the parties will be signed, sealed and delivered. It seems that there was a legal point in the contract which is to be looked up, and when and if that point is cleared up everything will be satisfactory to all parties.

Hunt Wins Checker Title

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—Edwin F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., was crowned United States checker champion yesterday after he beat Nathaniel Rubin of Detroit in the 11th game of the championship round. Hunt won $125 in addition to the title while Rubin received $100. The tournament started Aug. 13.

Unique Career Of Northeastern Football Coach

Captained Penn State and Lafayette Freshman Gridiron Teams

By **Webster J. Morse**

Cool and crisp air with a sharp, penetrating quality snapped the writer out of midsummer lethargy to catch a scent strongly reminiscent of football. That scent reminded me of a belated engagement to interview the football coach of the newest varsity eleven around these parts, one Alfred M. "Al" McCoy of Northeastern University, which embarks upon its second football season in history this fall.

Regardless of story or interview continuity, certain information concerning Al McCoy is too interesting to withhold. So much so that now seems to be the time to tell it. Innumerable odd incidents may be uncovered from the archives of football records, but how many ever heard of a boy being captain and end of the Penn State freshman eleven, a varsity playcr in the Penn State-Southern California game in the Tournament of Roses, and a year and some months later captain of the Lafayette freshman team?

That "believe-it-or-not" distinction belongs to Al McCoy. In 1921 he captained the Penn State freshman and in 1924 he led the Lafayette yearlings. He also frolicked on the freshman basketball and and baseball teams of both institutions, although it lasted through only one game of baseball at Lafayette. Before the next Lafayette freshman game the dean learned of the situation and queried McCoy, after which the unique freshman escapade abruptly ended.

Inspired by Dickinson

This young man began his athletic achievements at Newton (Mass.) High School. He played end and quarterback in high school football under the tutorage of the late Alfred W. Dickinson. McCoy's warm admiration for his first coach inspired him to make coaching his career. Following a brilliant record in football, baseball and some hockey at Newton, he went to Dean Academy and developed under the watchful eye of Dan Sullivan, who is still coaching the Dean boys. There he furthered his knowledge of football and baseball and added basketball.

During his freshman football days at Penn State he was elected captain. The next year he played end on the varsity eleven and participated in the California Tournament of Roses game, Jan. 1, 1923, which Southern California won, 14 to 3. Having married in November of his sophomore year, McCoy hurried from California to his home in Syracuse, N. Y., and between a two-week snowstorm and shattered finances, forsook college and went to work.

Then came his second freshman captaincy. In 1924 he picked up the reins of education again, this time at Lafayette. He entered as a freshman and competed athletically as such until after the first baseball game in the spring. Between the two freshman college years and part of one sophomore year he vaulted to junior rating the next year at Lafayette and finished with two years of varsity football, basketball and baseball.

In the spring of 1927 he graduated from college and the next fall took up his first coaching duties at Hackettstown (N. J.) High School. Two years there and he joined Northeastern. Before taking his present position of teacher-coach (all coaches must be teachers at Northeastern) he had an understanding in which Northeastern would foster football. Three years ago, along with coaching freshman and varsity basketball and baseball, he aided class football.

Two years ago Northeastern enjoyed its first organized football, a freshman eleven, of which, incidentally, Al McCoy was coach and not a playing captain. Last season the first varsity team went through its paces and made a favorable impression for a team in early infancy The Engineers won one, tied one and lost three and some of the defeats might have gone for victories they won so close.

Personality Helps

His success in coaching is not built solely upon his knowledge of athletics and athletes, but also upon a personality that seemingly gets a little more effort out of each boy than the boy might intend to give. His first year at Northeastern the baseball team won only two games and lost 13 and the basketball team won only six out of 14 contests. The past Spring the Engineers won 12 and lost only 2 and the court players have averaged better than even every year since the first.

It is to the credit of McCoy that Boston viewed its most successful football coaching school this summer. He overcame many difficulties and with the aid of Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern athletic director, brought such coaches as Dick Harlow of Western Maryland, Fritz Crisler of Princeton, Joe Donchess of Dartmouth, Harry Kipke of Michigan and Maj. John L. Griffith, Big Ten commissioner, to this school. Another school will be tried next summer with leading coaches.

Northeastern University is built upon coöperative education consolidating in a single program, academic training with actual working experience in industry. By this coöperative system the student body is offered opportunity to earn part and sometimes all of its tuition. The enrollment at present is not one that offers a wealth of athletic material, but it is increasingly better each year.

In closing it might be well to record here that teacher-coaching is preferable to McCoy than straight coaching. He is a deep student of all forms of athletics, is an instructor of English at the University, and is gathering material year by year for the purpose of writing books on sport.

Teaching as Well as Coaching

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Alfred M. McCoy, Northeastern University.

Robson Tied With Huot in P. G. A. Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 30—Jules Huot of Quebec, the provincial open champion, still remained in a tie for the leadership in the annual 72-hole competition for the Canadian P. G. A. title last night, but Lex Robson of Toronto had replaced Dick Borthwick of the same city as Huot's mate in first place. Huot added a 73 to his 68 of Tuesday for a 36-hole total of 141, while Robson put in a 71 for the same total. Willie Lamb of Toronto, the defending champion, came back with a 69 to aggregate 144 to take fifth place.

The final 36 holes will be played today and the struggle promises to be a stern one, as no fewer than 23 players are grouped within 10 strokes. The leaders are:

	1st	2d	Tl
Jules Huot, Kent House, Quebec	68	73	141
Lex Robson, Islington, Toronto	70	71	141
R. M. Alston, Chaudier, Ottawa	70	72	142
Bob Cunningham, Royal Cork, T.	70	73	143
Willie Lamb, Lambton, Toronto	75	69	144
G. Brydson, Mississauga, Toronto	72	73	145
Dick Borthwick, St. A., Toronto	68	77	145
R. MacKenzie, E. Ridge, Montreal	72	73	145
C. R. Murray, Royal, Montreal	71	74	145
Jock Brown, Summerlea, Montreal	72	73	145
Dave Ferguson, Weston, Toronto	73	72	145

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	43	23	.652
Seattle	40	26	.606
Hollywood	38	28	.576
San Francisco	33	33	.500
Missions	33	33	.500
Oakland	31	35	.470
Sacramento	23	43	.348
Portland	23	43	.348

Results Aug. 29

Seattle 3, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 1.
Hollywood 3, San Francisco 2.
Portland 4, Sacramento 2.

No-Hit Game for Miller

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—Bob Miller, right-handed rookie, who recently was graduated from Dartmouth, added a no-hit game in professional ranks to his perfect mound job against the University of Pennsylvania earlier this year as he blanked Hazleton, 2 to 0, last night and started Binghamton on a double triumph over Hazleton. Binghamton won the nightcap, 13 to 1. Miller mowed down the Hazleton batters in order for six of the nine innings, and issued only two passes, one of which was intentional.

Hitchcock Withdraws Name

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Tommy Hitchcock personally ended speculation as to his availability for the forthcoming East-West polo matches by withdrawing his name from the list of candidates under consideration. The decision of the 10-goal eastern ace, which may mean his retirement for the balance of the 1934 season, is a consequence of his injury in one of the earlier test matches.

Schoolboy Rowe's Winning Streak Is Ended at Sixteen

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	82	43	.656
New York	77	48	.616
Cleveland	64	58	.525
Boston	65	62	.512
St. Louis	56	66	.459
Washington	55	67	.451
Philadelphia	50	70	.417
Chicago	45	80	.360

Results Aug. 29

Detroit 12, Philadelphia 7.
Philadelphia 13, Detroit 5.
Chicago 3, New York 1.
St. Louis 5, Washington 4.
Only games scheduled.

Schoolboy Rowe's sensational streak of victories came to an abrupt end yesterday when the Philadelphia Athletics pounded his offerings all over the inside of Shibe Park, finally driving him to the showers with two out in the seventh inning. Therefore the tall rookie's string of triumphs stopped at 16 and he lost the chance to establish an all-time American League pitching record which is still held jointly by three others—Joe Wood, Walter Johnson and Bob Grove. It was his fifth defeat as against 20 victories. The last time he had lost a game was on June 10 to the White Sox. A record crowd of 33,718 was present.

Rowe's defeat came in the second half of a doubleheader. His mates, the Detroit Tigers, had won the opener, 12 to 7, collecting a total of 20 hits for 27 bases. If Rowe had had those hits behind him he might have kept his record intact. The second game found Johnny Marcum on the mound for the A's and his performance in keeping 11 Detroit hits scattered was much too good for Rowe. It was Marcum's sixth consecutive victory. He, like his more famous opponent, is a young fast-ball right-hander. Bing Miller's double with the bases full and a home run by Higgins were the blows that started Rowe to the showers.

Patricia Flynn Wins North American Title

By the Canadian Press

TORONTO, Aug. 30 — Patricia Flynn of Erie Penna., United States junior women's archery champion, yesterday won the North American title at the first international archery tournament held at the Canadian National Exhibition with a score of 1683.

Lee Gamber, 27-year-old St. Louis teletype operator who on Tuesday broke a record that had stood since 1860, increased his lead in the professional tournament. Gamber, an outsider, scored the highest score again yesterday, 675, which, added to his 828 of Tuesday, gave him a total of 1503.

Russ Hoogerhyde of Bristol, Conn., United States champion, remained in second place. He shot 636 for a total of 1349.

Robert Smith, London, Ont., won the intermediate championship. The lone entrant in the class, Smith shot 1967, considered an exceptionally good score for intermediates.

The North American women's crown went to Olive Besco of Toronto, who scored 1626, while Flora Donahue of Buffalo, was second with 1365. Florence MacMillan, 1932 Canadian champion, took third with 1324.

Don Cambridge, of Toronto, captured the junior boys' title. An 11-year-old boy from Erie, Penna., Norman Stewart, competing in his first tournament, was second. Stewart, shooting for only five weeks, marked up a score of 814. The winner had 1684.

Richard R. Collins, of Oklahoma, headed the race for the amateur men's title with a comfortable margin over F. Nagler, of Toronto.

Eastern Point Leading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Aug. 30—With only 9¼ points separating first and sixth places in the annual national junior sailing championship series for the Sears Yachting Cup, the final race of the series takes place today and almost anything can happen. As the result of the two races held yesterday, Eastern Point was leading Vineyard Haven, the defending yacht, by 2¾ points, with Pequot third, only 1¼ points behind. The greatest gain in the standing yesterday was made by Frank Jewett and his Vineyard Haven crew, which took 1⅝ points and moved up from fifth to second place.

Lions Turn Professional

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Eight of the Columbia football players who upset Stanford New Year's Day in the Rose Bowl game will play again this year—professionally. They have formed an independent professional team, to be known as the "Rose Bowl Lions" and will campaign in the metropolitan district. The roster includes Newt Wilder, Al Ciampa, Joe Linehan, Otto Schwartz, Giacomo Migliore, Harry Pinckney, Steve Dzambo and Joe Palanchar.

California Roll Now Recognized By I. A. A. F. Body

Any Jump Off One Foot Is Legal — Decathlon Scoring Modernized

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 30 (AP)—The International Amateur Athletic Federation yesterday cleared its agenda of several minor problems, adopting a simplified decathlon scoring table and a new rule for judging high and broad jumps, and reëlected J. S. Edstrom, of Sweden, president for another four-year term. Avery Brundage, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was elected vice-president and Bo Ekelund, Sweden, was reëlected secretary.

Those three will form the governing council with J. Genet, France; Karl von Halt, Germany; Douglas G. A. Lowe, former great English runner, Great Britain; S. Stankovits, Hungary, and an Italian to be named by his association.

The proposal to modernize the decathlon scoring table, now based on the world records of 1912 in the 10 events, was presented by Finland's delegation and warmly supported by Brundage, himself a former all-round athlete.

The new high and broad jump rule provides that any jump is a fair jump where the takeoff is made from one foot. This does away with the different interpretations placed on the old rule, which forbade "dives" over the bar and removes any argument as to the legality of the so-called "California roll" used by the world record holder, Walter Marty, of Fresno, Calif.

The congress, despite a favorable report from the council declined to take over control of women's sports. Mme. Milliat, president of the women's organization, opposed favorable action and was warmly supported by the British delegates.

A United States proposal to change the standard distances for international competition and the Olympic games from 1500 and 3000 meters to 1600 and 3200 meters was voted down with discussion.

A recheck today of the world track and field records, accepted by the I. A. A. F. Congress, revealed an error of 1.4 seconds in the announcement crediting a new 800-meter mark of 1:48.4 to Ben B. Eastman, former Stanford University star.

The record officially credited to Eastman was 1m. 49.8s., which ties the mark previously acknowledged for Tom Hampson of Great Britain.

It was the time taken at Princeton, N. J., June 16, when Eastman set the new 880-yard record of 1m. 49.8s., passing the 800-meter mark on his way to the new universal standard for the longer distance. Since the 880 time tied the mark for the shorter distance, it was credited for both. Eight hundred meters is over five yards short of 880 yards, and Eastman undoubtedly passed it under the world mark. Unfortunately, no time was taken for the metric distance.

Avery Brundage, chairman of the rules and records committee, said the error in the original list given out for publication apparently was a stenographic one.

New Orleans Nine Wins Junior Series Opener

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—In the first game of the American Legion Junior World's Baseball Series here yesterday, the New Orleans nine, seeking its second title in three years, defeated Cumberland, Md., 5 to 4. Some 6000 spectators braved the chill wind at Comiskey Park, the grounds of the American Legion White Sox. The Louisiana team came from behind in the seventh, where they trailed 4 to 1.

A concerted attack in the hurling of Triplett, Cumberland pitcher, who yielded only one previous hit in six innings, gained five hits and four runs to build up the winning margin. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New Orleans	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	5	8	4
Cumberland	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	6	3

Batteries—Burke and Dantonio for New Orleans; Triplett and Lewis for Cumberland.

Seven Athletes Return

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Seven of America's touring track and field athletes returned today on the Liner Deutschland from a successful European junket. The seven are W. R. Bonthron, Jack Torrance, Glen Hardin, Cornelius Johnson, Eulace Peacock, Percy M. Beard, and Robert J. Kane. They were accompanied by Matty Geis, the Princeton track coach. Bonthron, who finally defeated his three-time conqueror Jack Lovelock, at Paris in the final meet, said that he planned to continue his track campaign under the colors of the New York A. C. but that he had decided not to train for the 1936 Olympics at Berlin. He did not discuss the possibility of meeting Luigi Beccali, Italy's 1500-meter Olympic champion, who is coming to this country with a group of Italian students and will compete in track meets at Chicago, Boston and Yankee Stadium during September and October. Bonthron, Torrance, Hardin and Beard all came back with new world records to their credit, just accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Scamp Takes the Lead

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30 (AP)—Coming from far behind, Scamp, sailed by Johannes Schlott of the Pequot Yacht Club, captured the second point race in the Atlantic class championship, series of Black Rock Harbor yesterday to take the lead in total points for the series. The series will be brought to a close today. Schlott, trailing four boats at the first marker, was still several minutes behind at the half-way mark. However, on the second windward leg the Scamp took an easterly course, hitching several hundred yards away from the field. It was a bit of wise maneuvering for the breeze freshened at that point and the Pequot entry slipped rapidly through the water to round the third marker into the home stretch nearly three minutes ahead of the nearest boat. Sirocco, Black Rock boat skippered by Jonathan Grout, which won the first race Tuesday, finished fourth.

Sporting Around the Hub

A SORT of field day is on tap at Rosebud Gardens, Wayland, today, to which President George Marshall of the Boston Redskins has invited sport writers and others. The Redskins are becoming quite an attraction, and this fall they should go places against the other league teams. The real weak spot in the attack last year was forward passing, and unless that deficit in efficiency is made up, they will find trouble winning. The latest recruit to arrive is Doug Wyckoff, former Georgia Tech fullback, who has since played with the Yellow Jackets, Stapleton and Brooklyn.

* * *

All the favorites came through the state girls' junior golf championship yesterday at the Wellesley Country Club when Norma Yeaton, defending titlist; Virginia Bascom, 1932 champion; Cynthia Richardson of Highland and Nora O'Leary of Sharon reached the semifinals.

* * *

Boston & Maine R. R. and the Christian Science Monitor will begin another playoff game for the Business League baseball title at 5:30 p. m., at the Fens Stadium tonight. The two teams were forced to call their last game in the fifth inning, with the Monitor leading, 4 to 3, because of darkness.

* * *

Eleven-year-old Marguerita (Sissy) Madden of Jamaica Plain and Annisquam won a victory over Ione Waite in the women's singles as play was resumed yesterday in the Bass Rocks Golf Club's open tennis tournament at Gloucester. Sissy won the feature match at 6—4, 6—4. A large gallery turned out to see little Miss Madden play.

* * *

Jim McCarthy, 20-year-old southpaw, who has won 10 games and lost only three for the Neponset Caseys in the Boston Park Baseball League, has been signed by the Detroit Tigers for the 1935 season.

* * *

At Cohasset yesterday, Louise Hedlund of Watertown and Paul Hurley of Quincy teamed to win the South Shore mixed-doubles championship for persons under 20 years of age. They won the final-round tennis match from Helen Davidson and Jack Curtis, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

* * *

The Commonwealth Country Club 18-hole medal play M. G. A. open two-day tournament certainly started well yesterday with a record entry list of 107, which, with today's list, will make a great showing.

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1, 2 and 3-room suites, elevator, free refrigeration; attractive values; carefully restricted. See SUPT. GREENWOOD 1203 Boylston St. Boston, or call Com. 9534.

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BOST

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—50c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
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and boys and girls will need clothes for the coming cool weather and our Boys' and Girls' Departments right now have complete lines of everything!

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In the Various Departments to Meet the Needs of Boys and Girls
Start Them Right in the New Smart Clothes
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brings savings of 10 to 40% on all kinds of pieces and suites
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$3.00 $3.50 $4.00
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Let Cotrell & Leonard outfit you from head to toe.

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He carries all kinds of insurance
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Settles the Burning Question
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We Carry Papsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
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PHONE DELAWARE 3300

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SCHOOL DAYS
mean more
"Dress-Up" CLOTHES
Let us launder or clean them for YOU
ROBISON & SMITH
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Esso
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New Fall ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 Shoes for Women $6.00
Same Old Comfort
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JANTZEN
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NEW YORK

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SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
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For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
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We Repair Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, Locks, etc.
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Hats of Distinction
Made by
Beatrice Fink
1851 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

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Belle Harbor 5-0088
WESTRICH'S
RESTAURANT AND DELICATESSEN
194 BEACH 116TH STREET

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Back-to-School Frocks
$7.95 and up
THE boulevard shop
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In Forest Hills IT'S
RAULS
Featuring Dining in Our Garden
Dinners: 65c, $1.00 and $1.25
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Complete from Roads to Decorations
Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable.
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Outfit your children for camp at the
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KEDS
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Exclusive but not expensive

FULL MARKET VALUE
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Eight Years of Registered A. A. A. Race Driver and Mechanic.
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We Deliver

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
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THE SQUARE PLUMBER
PLUMBING and HEATING
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For Beach or Lawn
Tables, Umbrellas and All Types Chairs
Specialists in Fishing Tackle
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE
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GAS—OIL—REPAIRING
RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
G CHARLES, *Authorized Agent*
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You Are Assured of a Square Deal
LOUIS SACKS
Hempstead's Reliable Jeweler
Since 1914
58 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE
Rentals Sales Management
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Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9874
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 31st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
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Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW HAT SHOP
Emma Felton has opened her new hat shop at
80-07 Polk Ave. (Near 81st St.)
She has chosen her stock from the latest fall models.

JAMAICA

Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a *"ready-made"* garment.
JOHN BROS.
Creative Furriers
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Ph. Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Restyling

F. R. HARRIS
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Now Located at
163-18 JAMAICA AVE.
Phone Jamaica 6-2619

KEW GARDENS

One-Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
ORION CLEANERS
81-26 Lefferts Blvd. Virginia 7-2207

LYNBROOK

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

I. Jacobson & Son
Department Store
Let us outfit your children for school
21 ATLANTIC AVE.
Next to Queens Boro Gas Co.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

YORK HEAT SERVICE, Inc.
Fuel Oil Oil Burners
Burner Installation and Service
189 Vincent Avenue Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone LYNBROOK 4479

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY & NEWINS, Inc.
Patchogue and Huntington
Complete Department Store
Buy your PHILCO RADIO here

Potter & Robinsons, Inc.
Established 1881
Real Estate and Insurance
70 EAST MAIN ST. Tel. Patchogue 8

Ford
Tel. Patchogue 1133
Patchogue Auto Corporation
F. O. Muller, *Manager*
Main Street, Patchogue, N. Y.

$5 — ENNA JETTICK — $6
Now the Most Stylish
Shoes for Women
THE NEW SHOE STORE
21 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU
16 S. OCEAN AVENUE
SELECT MEATS
AND
S. & W. CANNED GOODS

EDWIN F. USHER
PLUMBING and HEATING
OIL BURNERS and ELECTRIC PUMPS
STEWART WARNER
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
REPAIRS—REMODELING
103 SO. OCEAN AVE. TEL. PATCHOGUE 918

JAMES G. SHAND Inc.
PATCHOGUE and BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Birdseye Frosted Foods
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1060—Bayport 317
Free Delivery

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT IND. LAUNDRY, Inc.
Park Street, Blue Point, L. I.
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANING
Telephones—Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506

SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect Milk and Cream
F. J. SOUHRADA, Manager
TEL. BLUE POINT 2400
Arrange for Daily Delivery Anywhere Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

R. P. JESCHKE
Hardware, Paints, Window Shades
Housewares
Deliveries Gladly Made
19 MAIN STREET Tel. Sayville 1096

ASK EDWARDS
INSUROR—REALTOR
Established 1865
Insurance, Any Kind, Anywhere
Real Estate, Cottages, Farms, Water Front
48-50 Main St. Phone Sayville 107

THOMAS N. OTTO
Distributor of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
TEL. SAYVILLE 216

RICHMOND HILL

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8369

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
Rich. Hill 2-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

SCHOELERMANN
CANDY, LUNCHEON, SODA
SCHRAFFT'S PEPPERMINT PATTY 5¢
13⅜OZ NET WT
13 N. PARK AVENUE TEL. R. V. C. 1029

VON BROOK BROS.
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

The Children's Shop
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 yrs.—Boys up to 10 yrs.
A Complete Line of
CHILDREN'S DRESSES
272A MERRICK ROAD TEL. R. V. C. 408

MARIANNE'S
SCHOOL OPENING
JUNIOR MISS DRESSES
Sizes 11-17
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612
SHOES *For Men*—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Our School and College Clothes Are Outstanding Values From $5.95.

frances.
95 FRONT ST. *Tel. Rockville Centre 5594*

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

THE ELITE
Everything for Girls and Boys for School Opening
17 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 107

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

We Have Some Unusual "BUYS" and RENTALS
HARRY LEVY Real Estate
Oakwood 1300
85 Gramatan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
List your property with us.

NEWBURGH

Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
Guernsey Raw or Pasteurized Milk
NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
High-Grade
MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 WEST STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Tel. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

NRA
I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
807 Main Street

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Special August Installation Offer on
Silent Glow Oil Burners
Install Burner NOW. Enjoy automatic hot water all Summer—No payments until Fall.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue Phone N. R. 1000

FERGUSON'S FINE FOOD
Delicious and tempting dependably pure. Phone your order in. We'll deliver it.
New Rochelle 8400
It Costs No More at Ferguson's

BENJAMIN COHEN
Outfitters, Inc.
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS FOR PREP SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
23 MECHANIC ST. N. R. 2393

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

DRY CLEANING
F. Braverman
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing Curtains, Blankets, Portieres, etc.
2135 Beverly Road Buckminster 3-9180
Near Sears, Roebuck

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Sundial Book Shoppe
33 W. 42d St. (8th Fl.), New York, N. Y.
LESSON MARKERS and CRAYONS
HELPFUL BOOKS and CARDS
Mail and Phone Orders Filled. CH. 4-7746

Borough of Richmond, S. I.

CLARK'S
House of Flowers
Store and Greenhouses
1876 Victory Boulevard, West New Brighton
Telephone Gibraltar 2-1160
We Telegraph Flowers

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PORT CHESTER

Office Phone Port Chester 31
Residence Phone
Port Chester 3192-M
COLONIAL ANTHRACITE
John C. Thomas
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Foot of Willett Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

The "Back to School Parade" stops at Luckey's for
School Togs and Supplies
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

SMITH BROTHERS
Famous Since 1847
Specializing in Bakery Goods
Wedding and Birthday Cakes

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 276

Why Bake at Home When the Best in Baked Goods Can Be Had at the
Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Charlotte 1849 daily except Saturdays.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

"Insures Anything Insurable"
WELLINGTON POTTER, Inc.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
RESTAURANT and FOUNTAIN SERVICE
Temperance Beverages Only. Fresh candies from our own candy kitchen.

HAIRDRESSING
If you like soft natural looking permanent waves, you can get this at
May Ryans Beauty Salon
80 EAST AVENUE
Lawless Bldg. Room 310 Stone 2723

Georgina Speare Book Shop
128 Cutler Building
BOOKS
Greeting Cards Rental Library
Main 6585

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

FOR PYROIL
That Most Superior Lubricant
remember
WEST RIDGE GARAGE
4422 RIDGE ROAD, WEST
Route 31 to Niagara Falls
REPAIRING—GAS—OILS—GREASE
Emil L. Opperman Dick Travis

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

MR. DEVENY
Personality Hair Cutter and Hair Dresser
523 BURKE BUILDING
is announcing Junior and Special Permanents for $3.50 until September 30th.
For Appointment Call MAIN 5429

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Harry T. B. Richardson Bakery
Delicious Cakes
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

RAY BOYCE
FISK—FIRESTONE—GOODYEAR
TIRES
Vulcanizing—All Work Guaranteed
USED TIRES
1050 EAST MAIN STREET

Specials
PERMANENT WAVES
All lines of beauty shop work
Rose Fry Beauty Shop
636 University Avenue Monroe 1201

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

Pine Tree Food Shop
Sour Cream Cookies
Cinnamon Rolls Pecan Rolls
Chicken Pies
470 COURT STREET MAIN 7099

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Sand for playboxes.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

The Printer & Wick
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

COATS
FROCKS
SUITS
And all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON 124 Wall Street

Equip Your Car With
UNITED STATES TIRES
ROYAL—PEERLESS—GUARD
Made of Tempered Rubber
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Nemo-flex
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE CARL CO.

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
Phone 2-6191

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

Forman Genesee Garage
Storage, Gas and Oil
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

This Week Only!
Genuine A. R. Hall
ANGLO-PERSIAN RUGS
Formerly $117.50 $89.50
America's most famous rug, at the lowest price in twenty years! THIS WEEK ONLY . . . regular price resumed September 1st. 9x12 ft. size.
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

FALL SHOWING OF
Dorothy Dodd
Shoes $6 and $6.75
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE
"IN THE ARCADE"

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Suggestions for Your LABOR DAY WEEK-END
● Namco Japanese Crabmeat
● R. & R. Boned Chicken
● Underwood Deviled Ham
● Gerber's Swiss Knight Cheese
● Fairmont's Better Butter
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

MEYER GORDON, Inc.
WILL PAY THE FULL MARKET VALUE FOR
OLD GOLD
License No. T.G.L.-12
Over 30 Years at
125 MAIN STREET

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

THE LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
● LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
● DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

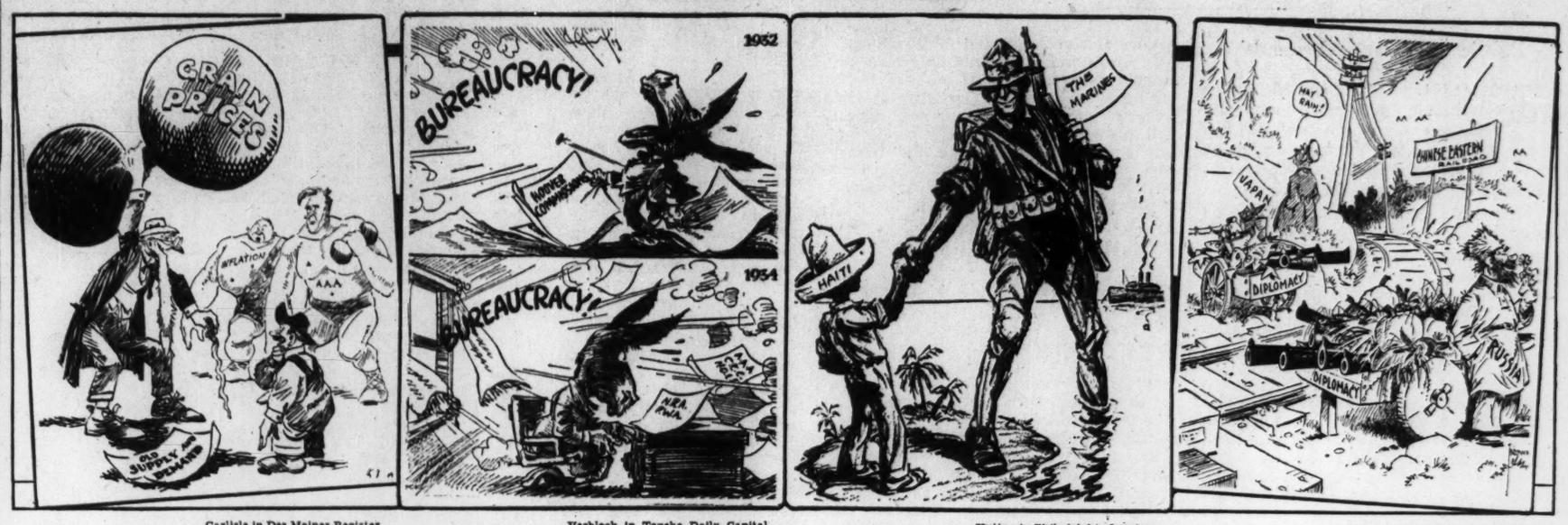
All Summer Clothing and Furnishings Greatly Reduced
Stone's Clothes Shop
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

YONKERS

PURE CREAMERY
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9185
Dairy Products and Fancy Groceries at Lower Prices
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c Store.

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week



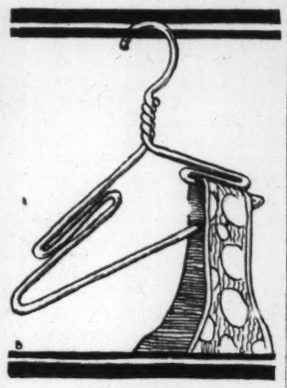
Carlisle in Des Moines Register
An Old Timer Shows 'Em How

Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital
Just the Echo of an Old Refrain

Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
"—And Take Care of Yourself—Young Feller!"

Brown in New York Herald Tribune
Pushcarts of the Far East

With the Inventors



New Hanger

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN have often found that sleeveless summer frocks and evening gowns are prone to slip off the ordinary clothes hanger, and land in a disconsolate heap in the bottom of the closet. This wire hanger, the invention of E. H Maw of Montreal, Ont., gained U. S. Patent No. 1969896 because of the new sides which are inverted into spring clamps to hang on to slippery clothing.

In Lighter Vein

Properly Uniformed

A naval officer entered a large shop with his wife and said he would stay near the lift while she made a few purchases at the counter. It was a long time before she returned, and when eventually she did, he said, mopping his heated brow: "Great guns, May! I'm glad you've returned."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter! Why, I should think 30 people have asked me to run them up in the lift while you have been away."—*Somerset Standard.*

The Great Presbyterian

A cabby of the old school, driving a humorous American round Edinburgh, pointed with his whip and said, "That's John Knox's hoose."

"John Knox?" said the visitor. "John Knox? Say, who was John Knox?"

With a look of unutterable amazement not unmixed with pity, the cabby replied, "Great Scot. man! Have ye *never* read yer Bible?"

For Posterity

"We must go to Stratford," a tourist on a visit to England said to his wife.

"What's the use of that?" asked she. "We can buy Stratford post cards in London."

"My dear, one travels for something more than to send post cards! I want to write my name on Shakespeare's tomb!"—*Montreal Star.*

He'll Get 20 Years

"Haven't I seen you before?" asked the judge.

"Maybe," replied the tailor. "So many men owe me money I can't remember their faces."

Today's Limerick

A maid with a surplus of beaux,
Confided one day all her weaux.
"They're so nice to me
I can't choose," said she,
"How I'll ever decide, goodness kneaux!"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

For the Lunch Box

A FARM woman makes some extra money by decorating and selling sets of jars suitable for the school lunch box. A set consists of two small mayonnaise jars, one for custard and the other for fruit; and a somewhat larger sized-jar for milk. The lids are enameled in gay colors, pleasing to a child's taste. Each lid is made interesting and attractive by the application of a suitable animal cut-out, in color. A coat of clear shellac protects the pasted-on pictures. For older children the lids are marked with initials. Alice C. H.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Timely happenings: contests for supremacy; the strange, mysterious, or unusual; hobbies and amusements; children and pets; matters concerning property, life and well-being of our fellow men; and matters of tradition and sentiment, are listed by Phil C. Bing, in "The Country Weekly," as things that command reader interest and determine news values.

"None of the great journalists of today has spent the whole of his career in his armchair. All have traveled over foreign countries," declared M. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of La Matin, some years ago. "They have not only been to Brussels or to London, but they have visited all big capitals of the world and trod the battlefields."

Ding in Daily Oklahoman
If We Ever Really Want to Enforce the Traffic Laws

Quotation for Today

IF YOU have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well-directed labour; nothing is to be obtained without it.

—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Psalms of Asaph

THE fiftieth Psalm and Psalms 73 to 83 are all attributed to Asaph in our Common Version; but it may be noted that the Hebrew phrase rendered "of Asaph" does not necessarily imply that Asaph was their author, since it can also be translated "for" or "to" "Asaph." In short, these poems may well have been dedicated to him or to his memory. As a matter of fact, scholars contend that many, if not all, of these Psalms date from a period considerably after Asaph's day.

Asaph, the son of Berachiah (I Chron. 6:39) was a Levite (vs. 47) and also a seer (II Chron. 29:30), one of those "whom David set over the service of song in the house of the Lord" (I Chron. 6:31); and it is not surprising that certain of the Psalms came to be traditionally associated with the name of Asaph, particularly since he is mentioned in the same breath with David "the sweet psalmist of Israel" (II Sam 23:1; II Chron. 29:30).

It has been suggested that Asaph was the founder of a school or guild of "poets and musical composers" who were called after him "the sons of Asaph" (cf. I Chron. 25:1). (See Smith's Bible Dict. I, p. 118; Briggs: "Psalms," Vol. I, p. lxvi.)

What They Say

Subject and Object

"English schooling mostly consists of giving a boy a subject; and American schooling of giving him an object."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

Hell!

"It is not quality, accomplishment, nor conviction, but voice, appearance and slogans that carry a leader forward today."—*Emil Ludwig.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fruit of the Spirit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Forteau, Newfoundland.

A MAN who had engaged as a Northerner in the Civil War later took a sea voyage to Newfoundland. The ship's crew were mostly southern sympathizers, and sought occasion to annoy him.

One day while the traveler was taking a walk ashore, the crew set sail, leaving him marooned at Red Bay.

He started to run in the direction which the schooner had taken. That night, weary, hungry, and with his clothing bramble-torn, he asked shelter and food at a fisherman's cottage. He explained his unfortunate predicament, adding that since all his valuables were on board ship, he would be unable to reimburse them for his care. Out of their poverty, these hospitable people sheltered and clothed him. The next day he overtook his ship at anchor, and finished his journey, though not without further mishap.

Forty years later, to do something for the people of this region where he had been so kindly befriended, he equipped a nursing station at Forteau, to minister to the fishermen of this stormy coast.

A Twister for the Monitor Camera Club

No critic would call this picture too dark, or eruditely proclaim it weak because the main point of interest cuts the picture through the center and because the two black objects on the sides draw attention away. Whether this picture measures up to the highest fundamentals of art is beside the point, for it tells a powerful story. Our hats are off to Grace Crouch for presence of mind and poise at a time when most of her neighbors down in Kansas must have been racing to the nearest cyclone cellar—never mind hunting up a camera so that the world might see what an ominous thing a tornado is!

Daily Anecdote

Early Posts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE penny post and prepaid postage are not original in the United States, nor is there anything even comparatively new in the ideas. As early as 1653, M. de Velayer, with the sanction of Louis XIV, established a penny post, placing boxes at the corners of streets for the reception of mail.

M. de Velayer also prepared a form for the convenience of business houses. One of these forms, through the waggishness of Pelisson (of whom a friend said, "He abuses the privilege which men have of being ugly"), is still in existence.

Pelisson secured one of the mailing forms; and in the assumed name of Pisandre, sent it to Mademoiselle de Scuderi. Owing to the celebrity of the parties the letter was preserved.

Brevities

New York Sun: New federal taxes are regarded as likely, but the problem is to find something to tax that can't holler.

Wichita (Kan.) Beacon: Hopeful sign of recovery: One of Detroit's exclusive business men's clubs recently blackballed an applicant.

Ashland (Ky.) Daily Independent: With all these improvements in the new autos, no one has yet suggested the elimination of the windshield wipers so the cops would have no place to put their traffic tickets.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs' Contribution to the Tent Fund*

By CARMACK

Today I saw something round and shiny in the street and I said to myself— "That looks like some of the do-dads that people buy things with"—
And thinking the Boss might use it when he buys his tent, I picked it up and carried it to him—
"Oh!" he said- "A penny— Where'd you find it?"
So I wiggled my tail and told him—
After which he said- "Much obliged"- and told me to keep up the good work—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Public vs. Private Ownership

ENTRANCE of the United States Government into construction and operation of power projects has intensified the repetition of two assumptions: one, that private enterprise always is efficient; the other, that public ventures always are wasteful. These do not represent the whole case against public ownership, but now that the Government actually is engaged in business, more attention should be paid to assertions that have the weight of axioms.

Everyone knows that private enterprise is not always efficient. Not only has everyone experienced mistakes made by private businesses, but most persons have had close contact with private enterprises so grossly inefficient that they became bankrupt. Herbert Hoover sponsored an investigation whose report on "Wastes in Industry" showed how far from efficiency was private operation of most enterprises.

The test usually applied to the conduct of private business is that of the investment banker, not the engineer. Profit evidenced by dividends has been the measure, not production at lowest social and economic cost. The fallacy involved by the assumption that profit indicates efficiency is revealed by even a cursory examination of the sources of profit. When prices rise rapidly almost any enterprise can show satisfactory profits. Any monopolist can charge enough to produce profits, although his management may be both inefficient and corrupt. Therefore, profits are only the most crude mirrors of efficiency, and engineers can find many flaws in private management even when dividends are regular.

Public ventures frequently have made as good showings as private. The public power projects in Ontario, for example, can stand comparison with the best private companies, such as those of Hartford, Conn., or Washington. Usually, opponents of government in business point to the post office as a "horrible example." But what private business equally complex is so well administered? Who would be willing to turn the postal service back to private competition where it once was? The fact that the mistakes made by the post office get into the newspapers shows what a high standard of service we have accepted as normal. The charge that the post office is filled with appointees with greater political "pull" than individual merit comes with poor grace from companies whose own appointments so often are based on nepotism; nor is bureaucracy absent from many of our great private businesses.

Public enterprises in the United States have been forced by law to set high standards of honesty and fair dealing in order to be examples to private; public enterprises in general have not been permitted to make a profit by monopoly prices or by underbidding land, labor and capital. Public service, too, is measured by social, not economic, gain. Hence, for whatever weight they carry in relation to the other factors in the case, the assumptions that private business is efficient and public enterprise is not should not be accepted unless upon thorough examination.

Sir Basil Again!

INTELLIGENT people will remember erstwhile Mayor (Big Bill) Thompson because he amused them with his "discovery" that King George was exerting a sinister influence in Chicago. Those same people will not be amused by a report that the Senate's committee investigating the American munitions business has found a link between it and Europe's "king maker," Sir Basil Zaharoff.

For sheer interest and excitement the literature written around Zaharoff's career is almost unsurpassed. No doubt it has its share of exaggeration. Sir Basil, however, is noted for his policy of not commenting on any reports of his supposed activities. His attitude is of course a superb gesture and one which epitomizes the attitude of many armaments makers. They have not as a rule felt it necessary to court public confidence or to explain their doings in any terms except dividends.

But recently they have charged that much of the literature about their business is misleading; have tried to show, despite authentic figures to the contrary, that their peacetime profits are bigger than those of war; have denied that anything resembling an international arms ring exists. Of course they do not go into detail over the war-prolonging trade in which some of them engaged between 1914 and 1918; nor offer to disprove that this trade thrived on arms makers' willingness to deal with enemy countries; nor attempt to explain away evidence that soldiers were killed by weapons made in their homelands and sold abroad without regard to the course and possible conflict of national policies.

Whenever this international commerce in slaughter is discussed one thinks of the most famous international arms salesman of modern times, Sir Basil Zaharoff, a gentleman as international in his personal interests and background as have been the interlocking directorates of arms firms and their financial backers and representatives. Greek by birth, it is said, knighted by Great Britain, honored by France and many other governments, this inexplicable figure appears in dozens of seemingly unrelated incidents in the history of nineteenth and twentieth century arms mongering and international trouble making.

Perhaps the Senate's investigation will unearth some authentic material which will throw light not only on his career but on that which concerns patriotic Americans still more—the patriotism, or lack of it, which may influence the operations of its own arms manufacturers.

Helping the Railroads

THE plight of American railroads is again attracting public attention. They are now asking permission to increase freight rates. Earnings have been falling off in a most discouraging way, and at the same time operating expenses have been steadily increasing. The Administration, it is said, is giving serious consideration to helping them out.

Just how this can be done is a problem. The highways have taken a heavy toll from the railroads. Should the carriers be given permission they now seek to increase freight rates by a total of $170,000,000 a year, it likely would mean still more traffic diverted to trucks and buses, to say nothing of its effect as to a tax on recovery.

It has been shown that electrification of the railroads would result in a great saving to the carriers in operating expenses. The few roads now using electric power have proved this.

But the big obstacle to electrification is the tremendous expense of it. Few roads, for that reason, are able to undertake it. The Government in its present program of lending to industry could find right here a useful field.

Electrification would mean not only a big saving in expenses, but would put the carriers in position to compete successfully with the steadily increasing bus and truck traffic. Whatever the Administration may decide to do, it is plainly evident that something really effective must be done soon to save the roads and the $20,000,000,000 invested in them.

A Slum by Any Other Name

MAYOR FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD and the Boston City Council have provided an example of political finesse in dealing with publicity regarding Boston's slums. Like most city administrators, they denied the existence of such municipal eyesores. "Dilapidated buildings," yes; "sub-standard areas," yes; but "slums"—never.

Avoidance of the word has been somewhat characteristic of officials in large cities. But why this general aversion to an ugly word with an ugly connotation? A slum is "a thickly populated street or alley, especially one marked by squalor, wretched living conditions, or the degradation of its inhabitants." It is obvious, then, that "second-class district," "blighted area" and other euphemisms merely avoid the issue. Would not public officials be better advised to harp on the subject until these breeders of crime are cleared out?

With housing experts from Europe visiting Boston, it is perhaps not strange that the Mayor preferred to minimize the city's unpleasant conditions. But surely this is the time to stress the whole matter. The Federal Government is ready to aid large cities in slum clearance. Indeed, Mayor Mansfield has sent a message to the City Council urging that Boston take steps to receive its share. Socially minded men and women are making every effort to plan wisely and employ to the best possible advantage the funds which will be used in the clean-up.

Why not call a slum a slum? Why not admit that any large city has far too many slum sections? Why not bend every effort to achieve such conditions that public officials will no longer need to search the dictionary for other names?

Turning Some Old Pages

AN AUTHOR with a flair for research recently compared women's magazines of today with some of those published forty and fifty years ago. After valiantly trudging her way through the dusty files, the investigator said she could not imagine why any thinking woman ever allowed such literature to enter her home. The stories (she said) were mostly sentimental trash; the articles were insultingly puerile while the general tone of most of the issues examined was as false as a toupee.

Perhaps one explanation of all this may be that most of the magazines catering especially to women were established at a time when women were not expected to know very much. In order to keep them in that blissful condition, editors (usually long-whiskered) announced every month in a loud voice that woman's place was in the home.

Whatever yearnings the women of that era had, they had to be satisfied with exciting articles on how to concoct the dessert that would put father or husband into a sufficiently mellow condition for a woman to ask him to pay for a new tippet or thirty yards of bombazine.

After carefully studying the facts, the suspicion will not down that the women's magazines of forty and fifty years ago must have come into the home as Christmas gifts paid for by some sly male person anxious to preserve the ancient tradition of women's subordinate position.

Bookman's Travels

Deserted Villages

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WALHACHIN, British Columbia, is virtually an abandoned town. Windows and doors gape in a score of tumbledown houses. On the mountain side behind them, orchards, once tended by the former occupants of the houses, are neglected, and overrun with grass and weeds.

The phenomenon, mystifying in this rich province, was explained by our train conductor. Walhachin, it appeared, is a casualty of the war. Before 1914, it was peopled by English emigrants. It was a thriving fruit-growing community.

Then came August 4, and England called her sons home. Every man of fighting age in Walhachin responded. None of them returned. Their families went away. All that remains today is the shells of their houses.

But not all the trail down the western slope of the mountains tells so sad a story. I have mentioned the gardens that adorn the Canadian Pacific station grounds along the route. The queen of them all is that at Keefers, B. C.

In this instance the railway cannot take all the credit; nor can it be accused of favoritism to Keefers. For this garden, or series of gardens, is the creation, we learned, of the wife of the track-walker at this point. Before their little home, and for some distance along the tracks, bloom flowers in variety and in colorful profusion.

It is easy to reconstruct the history of this beauty spot. One imagines the gardener as a young bride, brought by her husband to this remote mountain home. Probably there were few neighbors then. Social life was scant. The days must have been lonely for a girl coming, perhaps, from a more populous place.

Perhaps she had no special talent for music, or for writing, or for painting. Yet she needed the solace of creative expression. And she loved flowers, knew their ways. So she devoted her spare time to making the mountain side bloom for the pleasure not only of herself but of the thousands of travelers who pass.

The gardens are on the formal side, like those in public parks. But these flowers make no formations of words or of animals or of anything that they are not. Their orderly design and their blending of tones convey, to all who pass, the gardener's vision of beauty in line and color. The home maker is also an artist.

And, like other home makers in those parts, she is a good Samaritan, too. For we were told that even into this distant territory the "wild boys" of the depression period have penetrated, riding on the freights. Without money, they come to these doors and are fed.

So behind the walls of all the mountain homes, I do not doubt, are stories of service to human needs.

But excuse me; I think I hear the whistle of the Alaska boat.

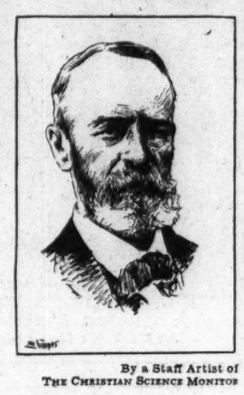
L. A. SLOPER

Celebrities Off Parade: William James

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

WHEN I was an undergraduate at Harvard University, William James was professor of psychology, and was spoken of as "the philosopher who turned psychologist." Going farther back in his life history, one might have added as descriptive epithets "the physicist who turned anatomist," and "the anatomist who turned philosopher," for William James was a full-fledged M. D. and an assistant professor in the Harvard Medical School before he settled down to his real life work. The appearance of his two-volume "Principles of Psychology," in 1890, placed him in the front rank of psychologists, and gave him world-wide recognition. His first so-called "popular" volume was "The Will to Believe" (1907), and this he brought to me for manufacture.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

William James

It is unusual to find an author sufficiently familiar with the mechanical details associated with the manufacture of a book to be competent to make practical suggestions regarding its physical aspect, but William James was an exception. During one of our early conferences he confided to me that if he had not decided to adopt a scientific career, he would have become a printer. I have since then seen a letter he wrote to his mother in 1863 in which he makes the same statement, emphasizing his interest in "the honorable, honored, and productive business of printing." In his own books he insisted upon the use of paper labels instead of gold-stamped covers, and wisely reduced the number of words upon the title page to a minimum. He insisted upon absolute accuracy in proof reading before the galley strips were submitted to him, his favorite expression being, "Follow the copy, even if it blows out of the window." Yet his stern criticism of any lapse of the proof reader was offset by his generous appreciation of constructive suggestions, or to attention called on the proof to slips in his own copy.

An amusing story that went the rounds of the Harvard Yard in my day was of the spirited argument that took place between William James's young son and his playmate, the son of Prof. Josiah Royce, regarding the relative greatness of their respective fathers:

"My father gives lectures," the Royce youngster declared proudly.

"So does mine," retaliated young James, stoutly refusing to yield priority.

"My father has written a book."

"That's nothing. So has mine."

"Well, anyhow," the Royce boy insisted, "my father has more brains than yours."

"No, he hasn't," the youthful James declared hotly. "My father has his own brains and a lot more in a bottle." Thus was demonstrated William James's mental equipment! In his writings he brought new vigor and understanding to his subject, through the brilliancy displayed in his analogies and the much needed freshness of his unconventional approach. When, however, his famous book on "Pragmations" appeared, I found it a source of personal mortification. It so happened that at this time the Harpers had just published "The Spell" — a novel of mine which, in the writing, had required a careful study of the principles of humanism. With all this delving in a kindred subject, I flattered myself that I was at least in a better position to understand this new philosophy than the average reader—yet I found myself absolutely beyond my depth.

A few months later, a "popular" lecture by William James on "Pragmatism" was announced at Cambridge, Mass., and I was determined to discover the explanation of my mental incapacity. Armed with pencil and notebook, I sat in the front row, and listened to the professor's exposition of the subject along "popular" lines, becoming more and more hopelessly confused as the lecture proceeded. When the speaker concluded his address, I left the lecture room quite discouraged, walking slowly and thoughtfully across the college yard to take the trolley car to Boston. On entering the car, I discovered William James seated at one end, and he motioned me to join him.

"I was surprised to see you at my lecture," he remarked jovially as he greeted me. "Don't you get enough of me in your office?"

Then I related to him the whole story of my futile attempts to add to my mental stature under his benevolent tutorship. His eyes twinkled as he listened. "But you were actually taking notes," he exclaimed. "Surely you are carrying home some new grains of wisdom."

Silently I drew my notebook from my pocket, opened it to the first page, and handed it to him. There was but a single entry: "Nothing is the only resultant of the one thing which is not."

James read the line, looked at me intently for a moment, and then laughed heartily. "Did I really say that?" he asked. "But of course I must have. Well—that simply shows how we philosophers exercise our prerogative of concealing ourselves behind meaningless expressions."

Henry James once told me that his brother William "possessed all the humor that was allotted to the James family." I can easily believe it, having known the two men. Henry was very human when one succeeded in breaking through his artificial pose, but William's approach to life was that every day opened up a fresh opportunity for a new adventure, to which he eagerly looked forward. The present public interest in the extraordinary home life in which the James brothers grew up, stimulated of course by the recently published life of their father and the journals of their sister, has been curiously long deferred.

(Next Thursday: W. D. Howells)

North . . South . . East . . West

Along Familiar West-Bound Roads

By Frank L. Perrin

CHICAGO

ACROSS the State of Michigan, through the northern tip of Indiana, and up around the end of Lake Michigan to Chicago, takes many of us over familiar roads and through farms and cities and villages which we may have seen many times. But as I traveled that route today I seemed to see many unfamiliar things. The country now, as in years past, is the land of milk and honey and grapes. One wonders just what proportion of the grape juice which finds its way to American larders and tables is made from these Michigan grapes. Acres and acres of vineyards stretch, apparently for miles, along the railway tracks. One naturally credits the York State vineyards for this delicacy, but out here, a little way from the lake shore, is seen the name of the man who made grape juice famous marked large upon the walls of a great packing plant.

One familiar with farm life in a somewhat earlier day will not fail to remark the comparative absence of horses on the farms, just as the tourist observes their absence from the highways. But the farmers tell us the horse is on his way back to his former home. The faithful animal is proving himself an economic necessity, or this is being proved for him. It has been discovered that oats and hay and corn will grow on many farms where gasoline is still scarce, and that none of these products, when converted into energy used to operate a plow or a harrow, is subject to a processing tax or to a levy for the maintenance of superhighways built for the comfort of tourists.

Just beyond the border of the rich Michigan farming country we sight the windrow of towering sand dunes piled up along the northern edge of Indiana by the hilarious winds which often trouble mariners and landsmen afloat on Lake Michigan. There are more shapely and picturesque mounds of sand in the vicinity of Grand Haven, on the western shore of the lake. The wind blows harder there, and lifts the sand higher, and twists the swaths and piles into more picturesque shapes. Mr. Ford, of automobile fame, you know, bought one of these western Michigan dunes a few years ago and took it for a ride, either across the State by truck or around the northern route by water, and used it all in his factory. Just why this Grand Haven sand was better for Mr. Ford's purposes than the home-grown variety I have not been informed. But it may be with sand as it is with vinegar, wits, and razor blades, that the sharper they are the better for the uses to which they are to be put.

The next chapter in this brief travel series will be written from Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, which, to plagiarize two of our radio entertainers who laugh at their own jokes, is my old home state. I hope to meet there some of the lawyers and newspapermen with whom I fraternized and consorted some years ago. But somehow I have a feeling that I shall see many more new faces than older ones.

Clock and calendar have moved long and relentlessly since college days and the years of our professional apprenticeship. One old link holds, however. At a gathering scheduled to be held one day this week the toastmaster is to be a professor in law who lectured to us in those almost forgotten years. He is Burr W. Jones, of Madison, now nearing the century mark, but hale and hearty and in his right mind. To take him by the hand will be to bridge a long gap in the years between then and now.

On our train from the East there were quite a number of dignified and serious-faced gentlemen who, I suspect, were lawyers on their way to the meeting of the American Bar Association in Milwaukee. I wondered at their seriousness—at their apparent preoccupation. Much as they would like to do so, they are not, of themselves, charged with the duty of settling all the affairs of the people of our great country. But perhaps there are other reasons. It is a serious business—being a lawyer—and for most of them, perhaps, it is hard to find a way out. It is much pleasanter, after all, to be a newspaper man among lawyers than to be a lawyer among newspaper men.

Mirror of Opinion

Research an Essential

IF OPPORTUNITY is given researchers to conduct experiments that may now seem impractical, profitable new industries will be born in future. The future of our civilization is now being created in the so-called "pure" and as yet unapplied scientific researches conducted largely by government agencies, foundations and universities. New industries and new developments in old industries now arising are the result of the current application of scientific researches.

If our children are to see continued intellectual and industrial progress, there must be continued with full vigor and adequate financial support the researchings of scientists. Adequate financing of research should be a major concern of industry.—*Watson Davis, of Science Service; at Century of Progress Exposition.*

Letters to the Monitor

On Being "Weather Mad"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although I live in Long Beach, I cannot remain silent while one of our suburbs (Los Angeles) is maligned, because the cruel words are undoubtedly aimed at all of us in southern California.

On July 28, your book reviewer (editorial page) referred to us as "weather mad," and said that all our newspapers do is to report "stifling heat in the Middle West," etc., etc.

The very day I read her review, I read that ——, Kansas, had 33 days in July with the mercury at 100 (or was it 150?). Anyhow, like all Californians, I am careful not to exaggerate. How can you expect our editors to resist the temptation to print such delectable news as that? No one can deny that this has been a good year for California papers, what with dust storms and —— Oh, well, let it go.

Evidently the reviewer never lived in Los Angeles. Papers wouldn't sell out here unless they dilated on the terrible weather back East. It is one of our greatest pleasures here to sit in a cool breeze by the ocean in July and read about heat waves in the East and Middle West. Then one can write, "Dear Uncle John,—I see by the papers you're having it around 100 in the shade back there. Too bad. I had to buy a woolen blanket yesterday because the nights are so cold here."

Then about November 1 our papers "go into reverse," and report blizzards and cold waves in the East, and we sit outdoors Christmas Day in our shirt sleeves and read about it all. While we don't wish anyone any ill luck, yet contrast lends enchantment.

But "weather mad"! Those are harsh words. It must have been hot in Boston. And, anyhow, Los Angeles wins, for it was the only city mentioned in the book (at least in the review) about an East-West trip, and so it got free advertising as usual. Is it any wonder it grows so fast? VINTON A. HOLBROOK.

Long Beach, Calif.

What Maine Voters Think

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It appears to me that you have misjudged the political situation in Maine.

Your editorial, "Puzzles at the Polls," is not according to what the voters are thinking in this State.

From every appearance, the voters will cast their votes for or against the National Administration. It is not a question of the personal qualifications of the candidates—much as that should be desired.

Cherryfield, Maine. JAMES C. MILLIKEN.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Can Education Save Democracy?

By Sir Norman Angell

HOW can the ordinary busy citizen, preoccupied with his personal anxieties, pass final judgment upon intricate and difficult problems of constitutional reform, economic organizations, monetary policy, foreign affairs, when experts, who pass their lives studying them, differ profoundly? One casts a mental eye over the list of problems upon which the voter—the busy salesman, lawyer, doctor, overworked factory hand, lorry driver, charlady or chorus girl—under our system of democracy, is supposed to have opinions: the rival merits of low tariff and high, international trade and economic nationalism, monetary policy, whether we should have a managed currency, or return to gold, and if so whether at the old ratio or a new, and if a new, what ratio; or whether we should have a bimetallic standard; whether we should lower the tariff to enable foreigners to pay their debts or sacrifice the debts and raise the tariff; what our commitments in foreign policy should be; whether it is wise to increase the navy, retain big battleships or agree to scrap them; unemployment insurance . . . these are a few main subjects out of a list which, if complete, would include hundreds.

* * *

What can the opinions of voters, able to consider these questions only "in their spare time" be worth? I put that question bluntly, not as a preliminary to the disparagement of the democratic method, but in order that we may face realistically the problem of making that method workable. For we shall have to make it work if a complex civilization like ours is long to survive.

You do not get over the difficulty of wrong public decision by dictatorship, by devices like those now being tried in Germany, or Italy, or Russia. For it is the paradox of dictatorship that the dictator can attain power only by a large measure of popular support for his policies. Public opinion finally decides even under dictators. (That dictators themselves recognize this truth is proved by the importance they all, even the most firmly seated, attach to propaganda.) If the reader thinks that a man becomes a dictator merely by deciding that he would like to be one, whatever the public thinks, let him go into the White House and announce that he is the new dictator of the United States, and see what happens. The arrival of the ambulance would probably terminate his political experiment.

* * *

Herr Hitler managed to succeed only after what seemed like hopeless failure because he has a gift for knowing the mentality of the lorry driver and the charlady, helped to that knowledge, perhaps, by the fact that he was himself "a man of the people."

But if the public which gave him power had been made up of college professors, there is very little reason to suppose that the result would have been very different. Pre-war Germany was governed by the most highly educated bureaucracy in the world, little hampered by parliamentary interference. It was more equipped with scholastic training and college degrees than any other governing body in the world. The management of international relations was in the hands, in the case of every European nation, of a specially selected order of highly educated diplomats, foreign office officials, soldiers.

The result of their elaborate education was the pursuit of policies which resulted in the ruin of their particular class, or that from which they came—the upper professional order, the bourgeois and rentier class. The interests of that class suffered more than any. It was no uprisings of ignorant *sans culottes* or Socialist agitators which deprived the middle orders of central Europe of most of their property and imposed upon them such bitter suffering. Those things were the direct outcome of policies pursued by conservative, highly educated governing orders. Their education, their erudition, does not seem to have enabled them to see where their own interests lay.

There lies the danger. The "educated" make no better hand of government than the "uneducated." Indeed, they often make a worse.

* * *

The hope for democracy lies precisely in the fact that in solving the problems of society it is the great simplicities, rather than points of erudition, which are important. And that is true even (perhaps especially) in the presence of the differences of the experts. The doctors of economics, for instance, differ on many points

If the layman had been able to take over from the economic doctors a few simple truths concerning which all competent economists are in complete agreement, much of the economic pestilence which has cursed the world this last fifteen years would never have occurred.

It is this task of simplification, of developing the art of, or aptitude for, the correct interpretation of simple facts of universal knowledge, to which education must in the future address itself if democracy is to be saved.

[Prof. William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago calls timely attention to some economic advantages to be gained from discipline in The Wide Horizon tomorrow.]